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EXILE FROM POLAND.

COL. JOHN SOBIESKI IS A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

Has Served His Adopted Country in War and Peace—Woman Suffrage and Prohibition Are His Hobbies.

Bloomington (Ill.) Special.

The protecting bosom of the United States shelters no more picturesque character than Col. John Sobieski, a Polish exile, who for 56 years has made his home in this country and for 20 years or more in this city. His life history reads like a romance and he is in many respects one of the most remarkable men in public life to-day. He was born in Warsaw, Poland, September 10, 1842, and was the only son of Count John Sobieski, who lost his life in the revolution of Poland in 1846. One of his ancestors was John Sobieski, who reigned from 1640 to 1696 as king of Poland under the title of John III. He was one of Poland's greatest warriors. Two Counts Sobieski, the father and grandfather of Col. Sobieski, met their deaths at the hands of Russian headsmen because of their devotion to their native land. Col. Sobieski's father, who was the owner of 15,000 serfs and also of rich mineral lands, was the leader of the rebellion of 1848 against Russian rule. The revolution was unsuccessful and Count Sobieski was imprisoned and finally met his death on the block, and his devoted wife and the boy were forthwith banished from Poland. They went to Austria, but the feeling in that monarchy was hostile to Polish patriots, and from there the pair proceeded to free Switzerland, where they were warmly received by the colony of Polish exiles who had preceded them. Afterwards Mrs. Sobieski and her son went to Italy and later to England, from which country, in 1855, a midshipman smuggled young Sobieski on board ship and brought him to free America.

On arrival in the United States the military talent of the young man asserted itself and in the spring of 1855, a short time after his arrival here, and when but 13 years of age, he enlisted in the United States army as a bugler, being too young to serve as a soldier. He was assigned to the First artillery, under command of Capt. John B. Ma-

COL. JOHN SOBIESKI.
(Polish Exile of Royal Blood Who Is a Citizen of Illinois.)

gruder, who afterward became a general in the confederate army. When the civil war was declared the First artillery was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. Col. Sobieski was assigned to Gen. Fitz John Porter's division and was a great admirer of that commander and Gen. McClellan. Col. Sobieski served with distinction in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Frazer's Farm, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter battle he commanded a battery of artillery that rendered most effective service against the legions of Lee. He almost paid for his bravery with his life at Gettysburg, being severely wounded, a bullet passing through his body. Other famous conflicts in which he was engaged were those of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. Following the surrender of Lee, Col. Sobieski enlisted in Washington under the banner of the Mexican revolutionists and was commissioned a colonel by the republican government. He left for Mexico with a party of soldiers, but all were arrested at New Orleans by Gen. Phil Sheridan.

He afterward released them. Sobieski soon afterward reached Mexico and was made chief of staff of the patriot army of Jaurez and helped drive Maximilian from his throne. After the execution of the emperor Col. Sobieski returned to the United States and settled in Minnesota; and then, according to the Chicago Chronicle, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and afterward became state senator. In the legislature he introduced three measures which have been his life work to sustain—viz., the removal of sex as a qualification of the voter, the abolishment of capital punishment by the death penalty and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. After studying law Col. Sobieski ascended the lecture platform and for 35 years has been speaking upon various subjects, being probably one of the best known men upon the platform to-day. He has lectured extensively through Great Britain and Canada. A soldier of fortune in two wars, and in whose veins flows the royal blood of Poland, Col. Sobieski is a unique character and a man of whom the United States, his adopted country, can well feel proud.

Filipino Students in America.

The Filipinos are drifting this way. Already there are 250 students from the Philippines in American colleges.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Simmons-Chase Faction Announce Several Campaign Gatherings.

The members of the Simmons-Chase faction of the local Republican party have bestirred themselves, and this morning bright and early they came out with a list of meetings to be held in the interest of what they call the "home rule" ticket, which names Leo Simmons and W. Calvin Chase as delegates and Albert Sillers and Thomas L. Jones as alternates. To-morrow night the meeting will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, 28th street and Dumbarton avenue; April 20, Samaritan Hall; April 21, Stewart's Conservatory of Music, 12th and R streets northwest; April 22, Israel Baptist Baptist Church, 11th and F streets northeast; April 25, Douglass Hall, Hillsdale; April 26, Murphy's Hall, 4th and O streets northwest; April 27, Masonic Hall, 19th and L streets northwest, and April 28, Grand Army Hall, Pennsylvania avenue northwest, between 14th and 15th streets.

CHALLENGED TO DEBATE.

Immediately subsequent to this announcement comes a challenge for debates between the alleged candidates for delegate on the colored ticket. The challenge is contained in the following letter:

"*Editor Evening Star*:

"The four colored candidates requesting the voters of the District to support them are James W. Poe, W. Calvin Chase, John W. Patterson and Joseph H. Stewart. Their announcements as candidates appear in the order in which their names are given. The voters of the District are entitled to know the individual merits of these candidates and the principles they respectively present. This should be done, in order that the people may vote intelligently on election day.

"The candidaltes are requested to meet in five or six joint discussions for the purpose of enunciating their principles to the voters. The order of speaking shall be the order in which their announcements have been made to the public. Mr. Stewart has authorized me to challenge the other candidates to such a debate. What say Messrs. Poe, Chase and Patterson? Further arrangements can be made at the office of the writer.

(Signed) "LOUIS G. GREGORY.

"Alternate to Joseph H. Stewart,
"609 F street northwest."

Mr. Chase when shown this challenge, stated he would be glad to enter into such a contest provided Mr. Gregory or Mr. Stewart would rent the hall or halls. He said his supporters had rented the halls for his meetings, as announced above, and that he did not intend to let Mr. Gregory or anybody else break in on those meetings.

Mr. Patterson, when interviewed regarding this "challenge," replied he did not believe the candidates making the challenge had a following sufficient to warrant a debating contest. Mr. Patterson's friends are confident that the situation will soon resolve itself into a fight between their candidate and Mr. Chase, and are loth to recognize any other aspirants at this time. Both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Chase have good organizations throughout the districts, and their respective clubs have been holding nightly meetings to push along the work of the campaign.

RUMOR OF A SPLIT.

A report was current this morning that the Richardson-Poe ticket, or, as it has been termed in some quarters, the "Poor Richardson" ticket, has split, and that James W. Poe has been dropped. The authority for this statement is Mr. C. C. Clark, alternate for Dr. Richardson, who charges that Poe engaged in democratic campaign work in Maryland four years ago, and now swings all the way over to the Republican camp. He also charges that Mr. Poe agreed primarily to support Mr. M. J. Ready, of Capitol Hill, for national committeeman, and now he has pledged himself to Chapin Brown. As this is conceded to be one of the anti-Chase organizations, it is probable that its supporters will rally round the banner of the Van Wickle ticket, which names John W. Patterson as Mr. Chase's adversary.

Republican Meetings.

Some of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held were under the auspices of the Home Rule Republicans, this week.

The first meeting that was scheduled was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Dumbarton avenue, on last Tuesday evening. This meeting was the beginning of a series of meetings that were advertised last week. Odd Fellows' Hall was packed on Tuesday evening with Republicans. Mr. Simon C. Burnett, who has charge of the Simmon and Chase Home Rule Republican meetings, in the Third and Fourth districts, presided.

Mr. Burnett stated on opening the meeting that it was called for the purpose of uniting the Third and Fourth district Republicans, and indorse the candidacy of Leo Simmons and W. Calvin Chase, for delegates to the National Republican Convention.

He introduced as the first speaker, Dr. Charles Carroll Stewart, of the Sixth district. Dr. Stewart made a strong appeal to the Republicans who favored Home Rule for the District of Columbia. He paid a high tribute to Editor Chase and Mr. Simmons, and concluded his remarks by advocating Home Rule for the District of Columbia.

Wm. A. Hickey, of the Eighth district stated that he represented the white Republican Club of 100 men of that district, and he voiced the sentiments of that club when he said that it would support Simmons and Chase. Mr. Chase, said he, is entitled to the support of the Republicans of this city, and he believed that he would receive it.

C. M. Heller, of the Fourteenth district, was next introduced. He made a most eloquent speech, indorsing the ticket. The business men of the Fourteenth district will support the suffrage ticket.

W. J. Abraham, formerly of the Third district, and who is now in the Fifth district, was greeted with applause by his old friends in Georgetown. Mr. Abraham advised his friends to get on the band wagon. Just at this point Samuel S. Smoker of the Third district, presented Mr. Chase, who was seated about five feet from him, with a miniature American flag, which created the wildest excitement. This is a peculiar incident said Mr. Abrham, on the 8th day of March, 1900, in the Daily Post, I saw Chase and Jones holding the American flag. Mark what I say: Simmons and Chase will win.

Albert Lillus, W. Calvin Chase, Thos. L. Jones, and Dr. Charles H. Marshall made addresses.

HOME RULE.

On Thursday evening, April 28th, the Home Rule Republicans will hold a big meeting at Grand Army Hall. Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, the well known pulpit orator, will preside. Among some of the speakers will be Leo Simmons, of the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, Rev. S. L. Carrothers, Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, James H. Hayes, S. J. Block, and many others. Don't fail to come.

LEO SIMMONS,
The Home Rule Candidate for Delegate to the Chicago Convention—The People's Benefactor and a true Defender of their Civil and Political Rights —He will be Elected.

General Charles Dick.

(*From the Spanish War Journal.*)

"Nothing succeeds like success," and it would seem Gen. Charles Dick is a living embodiment of the truth of that epigrammatic utterance.

Born, in Akron, Ohio, November 3, 1858, of humble, though sterling parentage. After receiving a common school education he began life as a clerk in a furnishing store, later accepted a position as bookkeeper in a leading banking institution of his native city, afterward held several other similar positions and then became associated with the grain and produce commission business. In 1886 he was elected auditor of Summit County and re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1889. Admitted to the bar in 1884 and to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1897.

From early life General Dick has been prominent in both secret society and military affairs. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. Starting as a private, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G. In this capacity he went with his regiment, known as the "President's Own," to Cuba for active service during the Spanish war. Having witnessed the surrender of Santiago, he was shortly after commissioned by Gen. William R. Shafter, in command of the American forces, to proceed to Washington and personally present to the President the conditions confronting the American army in Cuba.

At Montauk Point he rejoined his regiment, and with Mrs. Dick, who came to assist in the work, co-operateed personally with others to the fullest possible extent, in the task of alleviating the sickness and suffering of the troops. So great became the attachment of the rank and file, by reason of his active interest in their welfare, that shortly after his return to Ohio he was chosen colonel of his regiment, and subsequently major-general, commanding the Ohio National Guard, which rank he now holds. He is a charter, member and a member of the council of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.

By a singular coincident, on the day that General Dick reached Ohio, after his return from Cuba, Hon. S. A. Northway died, and General Dick was nominated and elected the following November as Northway's successor for the short and long terms in Congress. In 1900 he was re-elected for the term of 1901-3 by the largest plurality ever given by the district. In 1902 he was again re-elected by a large majority.

General Dick is one of the most genial men, and a thorough gentleman. His successes have been won by splendid ability and conscientious and indefatigable effort.

No duty ever devolved upon General Dick without finding him equal to it. His entire career affords inspiration to the youth of America, for certainly none ever began life with less of material advantage in his favor. He is a thoroughly representative American citizen, and in the truest and broadest sense, stands for all that is highest and best in social, business, military and political life.

The Spanish War Veterans are honored in having Comrade Dick for a member. His membership is with Lawton Command, No. 38, Washington City. He is a true Comrade and friend, and there is no honor within our order too great for him. His election as a United States Senator from Ohio is another evidence of his worth and popularity.

The case of A. P. Prioleau, colored, Republican contestant from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, is still pending before the Committee on Contested Elections No. 3 of the House. Mr. Prioleau is said to be one of the leading business men of his district, having by his industry and thrift built up a large sawmill and general merchandise business at Eutauville, S. C. For some years he served the government as a railway mail agent with credit and efficiency. Indignant at the wrongs of his people and the violations of their constitutional rights, he aspired to Congressional honors, deciding to be turned aside by no obstacle from carrying his contest upon the floor of the House. It has thus become a test case and one that is intended to put upon record the Republican majority of Congress.

The contest, as presented, is strongly worked up. It was presented to the committee by Attorney J. L. Mitchell, a full-blooded Negro from South Carolina. He argued with great skill the facts in the case, laying bare the force, fraud and terror by which thousands of voters in the district were kept away from the polls. It appears that the Democratic managers of election even failed to provide voting precincts in those districts which were overwhelmingly Republican, and a part of the scheme was to allow no Republican a seat upon the Board of managers. The case was also argued by General W. W. Dudley, who attacked with convincing force the constitutionality of the State laws which upheld odious discriminations and debarred from the ballot thousands of black voters who stood ready and willing to cast their votes.

It is also a matter of record, so the contestant is endeavoring to point out, that the ballots used by George S. Legare, the sitting member, were not up to the requirements of the State's laws in the failure to name the Congress for which he was a candidate. This provision is mandatory under the local law. The number of votes claimed by the contestee is 3,746. The contestant claims 3,986. Of these all were thrown out by the Deomcratic managers save 175. But, if the contention of a void and illegal Democratic ballot is allowed, even this vote is sufficient to seat the contestant. Mr. Prioleau has already been nominated by the Republican convention of his district for the Fifty-ninth Congress, and has also been chosen delegate to the Republican national convention. These facts add no little weight to his contest. The case is being watched with great interest by Republicans throughout the country, and especially by colored Republicans in the doubtful States. It is believed by them that one Negro upon the floor of the House of Representatives will be an earnest that the Fourteenth Amendment and the other issues decided by the Civil War have not been repudiated by the Republican party.—*J. M. M., in Washington Evening and Sunday News* Bureau.

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Birds Have Big Appetites.

If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume, he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen fowls for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house martins when nesting will feed their young on an average once in 20 seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes 90 journeys to and fro in an hour, or perhaps 1,000 a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching an insect. Even so tiny a bird as the wren has been counted to make 110 trips to and from its nest within 430 minutes, and the prey it carried home consisted of insects much larger and heavier than were caught by swallows.

The Crown Prince of Korea.

The crown prince of Korea is a student at Roanoke college, Salem, Va.

HAS NEW PRESIDENT.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM MAKES IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Benjamin L. Winchell Becomes Head of the Great Railroad—His Career Has Been a Notable One.

Chicago Special.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company has announced the following changes in officials: B. L. Winchell, president, in place of W. B. Leeds, resigned; Robert Mather, first vice president, in place of C. H. Warren, resigned; J. F. Stevens, second vice president, in place of Robert Mather.

L. F. Loree's position as chairman of the board of the Rock Island system is in no way affected by these changes.

The career of B. L. Winchell in the railroad world has been a notable one. It may well be held up before the young men of the country as a striking example of what ability, fidelity and close application to work will do in rising to prominence, influence and success. Mr. Winchell's course is also a striking example of how a man may rise to the very height of his ambition without sacrificing any of those qualities of head and heart which endear him to his fellow man. Those who know him best and have the best opportunities of judging of his prevailing characteristics all declare that he is the same unassuming, invariably courteous, considerate and approachable Ben Winchell to-day that he was when a simple clerk 25 years ago.

His upward march has been an unusually rapid one. He began his railroad career in July, 1873, as a clerk in the office of the superintendent of machinery of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road. From that position he went to the auditor's office of the same road and remained there until November 27, 1877, when he was appointed chief clerk in the general freight and ticket office of the Atchison & Nebraska road. He held that position for a little over a year, when he was again promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent.

Just 24 years ago he entered the service of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road as chief clerk in the passenger department and in three months

BENJAMIN L. WINCHELL.
(Recently Elected President of the Rock Island System.)

thereafter was promoted to the position of assistant general passenger and ticket agent. May 1, 1895, he became general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf road and remained with it until May 1, 1898, when he became general passenger agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco. December 1, 1898, further promotion came to him, when he was elected vice president and traffic manager of the Colorado & Southern. October 15, 1900, Mr. Winchell became president and general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis road and held that position until the property was absorbed by the 'Frisco system and Mr. Winchell became vice president of the absorbing company. Shortly after its acquisition by the Rock Island Mr. Winchell was brought to Chicago and placed in charge of the traffic department of the entire Rock Island system, holding the position of first vice president of the 'Frisco and third vice president of the Rock Island. Now he becomes the executive head of the latter system.

In every position he has held Mr. Winchell has shown that he was capable of filling one post a little higher, and as opportunities have presented themselves he has been called to occupy the higher ones.

Although devoted to his office duties, Mr. Winchell has found time to cultivate a decided taste for art and music. He is also a devoted golf player, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

In Cases of Suicide.

Dr. Waldo, city of London coroner, said in a lecture recently that a weapon in the hand of a man who had been murdered is always tightly grasped, so that the fingers sometimes have to be severed before it can be released. In the cases of suicide there is no grasp at all.

Cost of Adulterated Foods.

The people of the United States spend $10,000,000 a year in adulterated foods, which are classed as having "poisonous and otherwise noxious ingredients," by the government analyst.

The Say

Negro democrat know how to be r

They are democrats for revenue only.

Will it be possible for the Negroes to unite.

Colored ora: Washington's birthday must s, suit the school authorities.

They know the persons to select They are good men, however, but they never express their convictions.

If there were no opposition or gans to the theory of the Wizard, there would be nothing for the subsidized press to say.

How many paid agents are there for Tuskegee?

Major Dick is the coming man in Ohio.

Editor Fortune can speak if he makes up his mind.

He struck from the shoulder last week.

Recorder J. C. Dancy should not believe all he hears.

Judge Pritchard was complimented for his fairness in the Post office conspiracy case.

It is no crime to change your mind if you desire to do so.

It is best to speak the truth alway.

There are democrats in this country who believe in Bryan.

Who will bet on the next presidential election?

Let us live in hope for better days.

The Bee is the peoples' paper and asimeo pure American citizen. No color about it.

It is a Record of events and it does not deal in dark ages.

If you do not think as other people thing you must necessarily be a democrat.

True friendship is always found in those who are honest.

From nothing, nothing comes. How can you expect to get any thing from a Negro democrat?

Be honest and then you will succeed.

Think kindly of those who speak well of you, and watch those who flatter you.

How much have the depositors realised from the suits against the Capital Savings Bank.

Some people do acts for which they are sorry.

It iswayest to consider ly before you act.

tru [redacted]

Capital Savings Bank did not know that.

Do you wish a defender of your rights? Read The Bee.

If Prof. Washington attempts to feed all the papers wh d fend him, it will bea up

Every so-called big Negro who writes an article in Tuskegee gets an invitation to spend the summer.

Strange that Cooper has not been n

How many papers are there edited in the interest of Tuskegee?

The Pen and Pencil club is a great institution.

Way can't colored men unite on questions hre to the

Will the Negro ever be able to unite in politics?

They would succeed better if they would unite.

The Suffrage convention will meet in Chicago.

Some people don't know their

All should be charitable at ny rate.

The District delegates will elected in April.

COSTLY ROD FISHING.

HEAVY SUM IS PAID FOR CATCHING ONE SALMON.

British Angler Rents Stream for $1,500 and Lands Only One Fish—Englishmen Fond of the Sport.

Now that the season for salmon and trout has commenced in England, the cost of rod fishing becomes interesting, especially in comparison with the price paid for the fish by the consumers, even during Lent.

Some years ago a keen angler paid a rental of £300 for six weeks' autumn salmon fishing on a well-known river in Inverness-shire. His beat on the river only extended over about a mile, and during his tenancy he fished almost daily. It was a very dry autumn season, and only one salmon rewarded the fisherman.

It was not a heavy fish, weighing somewhat under ten pounds, but the angler had it preserved and placed in a glass case, for exhibition to his friends as the costliest salmon that had ever been caught.

In this case, of course, the angling tenant was exceptionally unlucky, but the fact of his £300 only giving him one fish goes to prove the uncertainty as well as the high value of good salmon rod fishing, of which there is only a very limited amount annually in the market, while the demand steadily increases every year.

For rod fishing alone on the River Dee, in Aberdeenshire, various sportsmen pay over £6,000 per annum without taking into account the beats on the river that proprietors retain for themselves and their friends, which, if also let, would probably fetch as much more.

The demand this year for salmon fishing was very keen, say the agents, every stretch of salmon river having been snapped up as soon as it became vacant.

In a similar manner the demand for good trout fishing within a reasonably short railway run from London has become remarkably brisk. On a stream in Kent which has invariably yielded good baskets of trout the owner this year asked the large rental of £175 per mile, which almost equals that obtained for some salmon rivers.

There is a well authenticated story of a Devonshire sportsman, who at the end of a limited tenancy of a well-known fishing found that each trout he had basketed had cost him no less than £9 5s 6d.

JAP BOY FIGHTS PANTHER.

Man-Eating Brute Seizes Lad Through Bars of Cage and Thrilling Battle Follows.

A man-eating panther, belonging to a show at Dallas, Tex., attacked K. Sugimoto, a 12-year-old Japanese performer, in the hold of a steamer while coming from Havana to New Orleans. The beast seized the boy through the bars of the cage, and it required the combined assistance of the boy's father, Capt. Hopner, the passengers and crew to rescue the youth and beat the infuriated animal off.

The rescue was a thrilling battle. The animal was foaming at the mouth, holding the youth pinioned against the bars, between which the ferocious beast scratched and bit his victim. The ship's hold contained several lions and leopards, which also became excited at the sight of blood and the sound of the boy's cries for help.

As the rescuers worked, the other animals stuck their paws between the bars and howled with rage. The boy was released by pinning the panther to the far side of the cage with iron rods. Two physicians aboard the ship attended the unconscious youth and sewed up his side with six stitches.

Importance.

The tumblebug that rolls the ball
Along the path, no doubt
Supposes that the heavens would fall
And all the stars go out
If he should cease to roll away—
He only sees his lump of clay.

There's many a man who, in his pride,
Thinks all the wheels would stop
If he should some day step aside
Permitting things to drop;
The man who thinks he does it all
Is like the bug behind the ball.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

MANY CHARMING WIDOWS.

Lodi, O., Is Mecca of Fascinating Women Who Have Lost Their Life Companions.

Eighty-five widows are residents of Lodi, a quaint but thriving Ohio town having a population of but 1,000 inhabitants. This record is verified by the report made by a directory company which secured the names of the residents.

The majority of these widows are young, handsome, fascinating and have a vivacious disposition. According to the record there is practically one widow to every ten inhabitants. Notwithstanding this revelation there has been an apparent slump in the matrimonial market. Widowers and bachelors are not numerous in this town.

Nothing New.

That Italian who has discovered a sure cure for consumption, says the Chicago Daily News, may try to do something original when he is older.

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"*CASPER'S STANDARD*" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $5 to $6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *Pe ev ARD* It is the best produced and must pleas ery customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.,) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

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Mrs. Bacon—Ready and willing are synonymous terms, are they not?

Mr. Bacon—Not always. For instance, you are always willing to go to the theater, but you're not always ready.—Tit-Bits

Professional Opinion.

Softleigh—I say, doctah, do you—aw—believe that liquor really affects a man's brain?

Physician—Yes, if he has any. Otherwise it affects his legs.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lights.

"W[illegible] suppose Rockefeller lives economical[illegible] to his lights."

"[illegible]'t know. Sometimes I think [illegible] lights have more to do with [illegible]

"FIRST AID" ADOPTED.

Pennsylvania System Inaugurates Plan of Rendering Prompt Relief to Victims of Accidents.

The Pennsylvania company has adopted and will first establish on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie a system for providing "first aid" in case of accident to employes or others on the railroad.

The plan adopted includes the equipping of all baggage, mail, express, work and wrecking cars with stretchers, while on all engines, at division terminals, freight yard offices, shop and the most important stations will be kept "first aid" boxes.

These boxes will be nine inches long, six inches wide and four inches deep and will contain a large triangular bandage, one ordinary roller bandage, two compresses and two safety pins. No drugs or liquors are provided. To make certain that the packets containing the bandages are free from germs, inspectors are required to discard any box having its seal broken and replace it immediately with a sealed box. The boxes containing the bandages, etc., are of tin and they fit into a solid wooden box.

Surgeons of the company will give instructions to employes as to the first aid to be rendered to persons injured. Engineers, firemen, switchmen, trainmen and shopmen will be taught how to place injured persons properly on stretchers and how to transport them and how to deal with wounds, fractures and burns until competent medical aid can be secured. The men will further be instructed regarding the emergency treatment of pain, unconsciousness, convulsions and heat prostration.

To supplement the work of caring promptly and properly for the injured the company is having plans made for a hospital car, in which, if necessary, operations may be performed by the surgeon in charge. Ordinarily it is expected that the cars will be used to safely transport persons injured to permanent hospitals.

DEATH RATE ON ISTHMUS.

Is Extremely High at Present—Large Task of Commissioners to Remedy the Conditions.

A high death rate prevails at present on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the opinion of the Marine hospital service, whose surgeons are stationed at Colon and Panama, the medical officers connected with the Isthmian canal commission have a large task before them. It will be necessary to devise the most stringent measures of sanitation and to enforce them strictly if the lives of the officers and men concerned in the construction of the great waterway are to be protected.

Official reports from both sides of the isthmus shows that there were many cases of death from several causes during the week ending March 13. In Panama, where there is a population of about 18,000, there were 31 deaths during the week. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of about 90 per 1,000 of population. The least healthful of the cities of the United States has a death rate of only about 21. During the same week in the city of Colon, where there is a population of 8,000, there were eight cases of death. This figures out an annual death rate of 52.

No one died, so far as was reported, of yellow fever, but there was a high mortality from other fevers and from tuberculosis. This is the dry season on the isthmus, but there have recently been two or three heavy rains.

GIBRALTAR DECLARED WEAK

Impotency of Fortress at Port Arthur Causes Inquiry as to Strength of Famous Rock.

Inquiries of an exhaustive character are being made by British officials as to the safety of Gibraltar.

The impotency of the fortress at Port Arthur has reopened the question of the rock's invulnerability, and the recent manueuvers in Gibraltar bay, although officially declared to have ended in favor of the fortress, have revealed great weaknesses.

Gibson Bowles, one of the special commissioners who visited the rock and reported adversely on the position of the new docks, said:

"In any peace maneuvers a fortress will always win against a fleet. So much is allowed for the assumed strength of a fortress that the fleet usually comes off second best in tests."

Mr. Bowles does not pose as a naval expert, but he attaches little importance to the decisions of umpires.

On the return of Maj. Gen. F. G. Slade, who has watched the maneuvers on behalf of the war office, he will present some valuable evidence to the army council; but without waiting for this testimony the authorities seem anxious to strengthen the defenses of the rock, especially as regards the heavy guns, for which £24,000 has been voted.

A Young Mayor.

The little city of Solon, Ia., has made itself conspicuous by electing to office by the narrow margin of 23 votes the youngest mayor in the state. This man is Joseph Bittner, 25 years old, who has already served one term of two years. The narrow margin of his victory does not look so small, when it is considered that there were only 116 votes cast for both candidates.

A Worse Germ at Large.

Now that the mumps germ has been definitely "isolated," the Philadelphia North American asks, won't somebody please gun for the microbe which causes that swelling a little higher up?

DREAM OF PHARAOH.

NEW VERSION OF THE FAMINE IN EGYPT.

Sir William Willcocks Tells How Joseph Knew That the Drought Was Coming—Declares It Was Caused by War.

A new theory of the Biblical story of Pharaoh's dream is advanced by Sir William Willcocks, who is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation and whose lecture at Cairo, Egypt, recently on the subject of the Assuan dam lifted his hearers out of the world of wonders into one of possible realities. It commented with the weight and authority of vast experience on the topic of irrigation, as it manifests itself to-day, and as it molded the fate of Egypt in the remote, dim past.

The lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious will be attracted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt, and of how, as a wise, God-fearing man, he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt, Lake Moeris, whose waters were held in thrall by a great dike and were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and to impregnate the earth with richness and plenty. At the head of this dike, Sir William writes, was Hauar, a fortified island, and Hauar was thus the true key of lower Egypt, for it could command the floods, that were as liquid gold to the land.

"History tells us," says Sir William, "that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of Hykoos, who ruled lower Egypt, while the Theban dynasties ruled upper Egypt. As the years rolled on the fortunes of war went gradually against lower Egypt, and the upper Egyptian kings won their way down the Nile valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Hauar, the regulator of Lake Moeris, and the true southern frontier of lower Egypt.

"Joseph, while lying in prison, would have learned from his fellow prisoners that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Hauar.

"He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharoah boldly told the king to put away his flattering advisers and realize the fact that upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet, and that when it was ready Hauar might fall.

"The collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Hauar fell into the hands of the Theban kings, the Nile failed to overflow its banks in lower Egypt, and the predicted famine came.

"Making a final effort, the Hykoos king retook Hauar and closed the dike. The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level, and the land which had long lain fallow brought forth handfuls.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Hauar is Hawara, and that Pazotku, the lake on which Hawara stood, was the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given the lake by the Greeks thousands of years afterward."

KNIFE BLADE IN BRAIN.

Bit of Steel in Skull of Negro Is Discovered After Being Lodged There Twenty Years.

Sunken half an inch in the brain of Christopher Osborn, half a knife blade was the other day removed from its resting place of 20 years in the most remarkable surgical operation ever performed at Grace hospital, New Haven, Conn.

Osborn in 1884 fought with another colored man, whose knife was broken off in the former's skull. Instead of being sent to the hospital Osborn was packed off to jail. The wound healing rapidly, the presence of the knife blade in his head was not suspected.

The other day he was seized with convulsions and suffered a stroke of paralysis. Dr. Adams found the cause in the broken blade imbedded in the skull. He cut away two inches of skull, the blade clinging to it. Dr. Adams said:

"Indications are that Osborn will recover. It is difficult to explain how he has lived the last 20 years. The blade had formed a cryst inside the skull. The rust, however, finally caused paralysis of Osborn's body by penetrating the brain. The blade lay half an inch deep in the brain."

Surgical specialists are flocking here to investigate the remarkable case, special reports of which will be made for the scientific journals.

A Foreign Danger.

The experts of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, have found plentiful evidence that the basic aluminum acetate is the secret of the preservation of the imported sausage. As this aluminum salt is indigestible and harmful, even in small quantities, says the New York Tribune, the line will be drawn with increased firmness against the embalmed sausage.

A Plain Warning.

A young man in Emporit, Kan., had an open account with a local druggist for two years. The other day he called for his bill. The first item on it was a box of chocolates and the last was a nursing bottle. This ought to be a lesson to young men, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, not to let accounts stand open so long.

Old Injunction Obeyed.

A surgeon in Savannah cured a disease by an operation on himself. This is one of the few instances on record, says the Chicago Daily News, in which the injunction: "Physician, heal thyself," has been obeyed.

STUDYING THE MARTIANS.

London Scientist Discloses Curious Observations Regarding Irrigation Canals on Planet Mars.

Percival Lowell, the well-known Englishman, who has long been a student of the planet Mars, has lately made some curious observations throwing a new light on the probable inhabitants.

In studying the canals, which have been known for 30 years as intersecting the Martian continent in all directions, he has discovered an interesting feature of their use. There are two canals called by astronomers Thoth and Amenthes, which come alternately into the telescope's field of view. Mr. Lowell maintains that it is evident they are dependent on a single water supply, which is admitted to each in turn. This is further proof that the canals are not accidental markings of the planet's surface, but artificial channels of irrigation regulated by the Martians, as the systems fed by the Nile and Ganges are regulated by Egypt and India.

An objection to the theory is the huge size of the canals. Many are calculated to be at least 60 miles wide, making it difficult to imagine any kind of sentient creature able to deal with such gigantic works. On the other hand, the so-called canals are perhaps not actual water channels themselves, but broad tracts of cultivated land, which are only distinguishable from the surrounding desert when the crops ripen.

Mr. Lowell concludes that the alternation of the visibility of Thoth and Amenthes proves that the Martians are obliged to economize their scanty supply of water for irrigating cultivable land in the vast sections so as to combat a perennial water famine.

DEATHS FOLLOW DOG'S HOWL

Tom Sawyer's Theory Vindicated by Strange Occurrences in Bangor, Me.

A black dog whose owner was unknown was howling for two weeks around Elm street, Saco. He sat in front of a house with his head turned skyward and kept up a continual unearthly howl, which could be heard within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

There have been an unusual number of deaths in that neighborhood recently, and it is claimed that this dog has howled in advance in front of every house in which a death has occurred. The superstition has held good in six instances, and Saturday the dog was dividing his time between two houses in which there is sickness, howling for awhile before one of them and then taking his station before the other. Some people in the neighborhood are a good deal worked up about it.

Nobody was able to get near enough to the dog to get a shot at him, and when driven off he soon returned. The superstition is as old as the hills. It is claimed that within a radius of 200 yards from a central point in that neighborhood 12 deaths have occurred within less than that number of months.

WILL TRANSPLANT HEART.

Rare Operation to Be Performed on Boy in New York City by Dr. Grausman.

One of the rarest operations known to medical science will be performed at New York city in a few days on six-year-old Van Norden Faunt, who is to have his heart transplanted from the right side of his body to the usual working sphere of every well-organized heart.

All his life the little fellow has been laboring with a heart that has been swinging from the right side of his breast to the left, like the pendulum of a clock. He is of ordinary height, well developed and healthy, but his mother declares he is the most excitable youngster in the world.

The least sudden noise will cause the boy's heart to beat with almost incredible rapidity. For some time past Dr. E. P. Grausman has been studying the case.

"Van Norden's case," said Dr. Grausman, "is one of the most peculiar I have ever had to deal with. I cannot make any statement until I have performed the operation."

MOUNTAIN IS NOW A LAKE.

Supposed Earthquake in New England Thought to Have Been Fall of Volcanic Cone.

A muddy lake marks the spot in Maine where a big hill known as Bald mountain had stood out in bold relief for centuries and is taken as proof that the recent New England earthquake had its origin in northern Maine. A guide reports the transformation complete. Bald mountain was situated in Tibique valley, a few miles from the New Brunswick line. Natives who live near say they always thought the hill queer, because at the base were boiling springs so warm that one could not put his hand in them even in winter. Near by is a hill called Plaster rock, which furnishes plaster. This was recently analyzed and found to consist of merely melted rock and earth, and all this leads to the belief now that Bald mountain was the cone of a volcano, and when it sank caused what was then thought an earthquake.

Up and Down.

With steel structures burning up in Baltimore and falling down in New York, the plain thinking, average man, remarks the New York News, will be disposed to doubt whether some of our modern improvements in building are what the experts crack them up to be.

SWAYNE TO BE IMPEACHED.

Judge of Florida Federal District Court May Have Trial Before the Senate.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

A majority of the house committee on judiciary recently voted to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, federal judge for the district of Florida. Among the charges heard against Swayne were those of being absent from his circuit; being a non-resident of his district; imprisoning a lawyer in a contempt proceeding; imprisoning the son of a litigant, also for contempt, and refusing to hear a certain witness in a case before him, alleging that he would not believe the witness under oath.

If the house votes to impeach Judge Swayne two of its members will be appointed formally to notify the senate, before which body, sitting in a

JUDGE CHARLES SWAYNE.
(Florida Jurist Who May Have to Submit to Impeachment Trial.)

judicial capacity, the case must be tried.

The case against Judge Swayne would be conducted by six managers, who would be members of the house, elected by that body by ballot. After the case has been presented to the senate by these managers Judge Swayne would be given an opportunity to present his side of the case.

Judge Swayne was appointed in 1890 by President Harrison. Objection was made at the time of his confirmation on the ground that he was not a resident of the district to which he was appointed. He lived in Delaware.

The last impeachment proceedings were those of Andrew Johnson. Only three federal judges have been impeached.

Judge Pickering, of New Hampshire, was impeached for giving up the bark Eliza to her owner without taking proper bond after the bark had been seized for smuggling; also for being drunk and using profane language on the bench.

Judge Chase, of Pennsylvania, was impeached for refusing to allow a lawyer to address the court or the jury on a question of law which he had already decided.

Judge Peck, of Missouri, was charged with improperly striking the name of a lawyer from a roll of attorneys for contempt. James Buchanan was one of the managers on the part of the house in this trial.

The proceedings against Judge Swayne, if carried to the senate, undoubtedly would delay for several weeks the adjournment of the present session of congress. If the senate decides against Judge Swayne the penalty will be loss of his judgeship.

TYPICAL RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Gen. Sakharoff, Czar's New Minister of War, Has a Splendid Military Record.

St. Petersburg Special.

The appointment of Gen. Sakharoff as minister of war to succeed Gen. Kuropatkin was due to a great extent to his reputation as a tireless worker. Like Gen. Kuropatkin, he is devoted to his profession. He evades social functions, where he is seldom seen except on state occasions. The minister has distinguished himself as a fighter. With 17

LIEUT. GEN. SAKHAROFF.
(Recently Appointed Minister of War by the Czar of Russia.)

scouts he routed 100 Turks, and later carried orders at the Shipka pass under a hot fire, for which he was promoted to colonel. Gen. Sakharoff had been chief of the general staff since 1898 and brought the mobilization department to a pitch of excellency unrivalled except by that of the German army. He rises at 5:30 in the morning and goes to bed at midnight. It is understood that Gen. Pulitzon will succeed Gen. Sakharoff as chief of staff of the military district of Turkestan.

Champion Cigar Consumer.

A Mr. Goodman, of London, bet that he could smoke 86 cigars down to an inch in less than 12 hours. He did it with 42 minutes to spare.

STRANGE ICE TOWER.

HUNDREDS OF GRAVESTONES EMPLOYED IN BUILDING IT.

Unusual Structure Discovered by a Lover of Curious Things in Sheffield, Mass.—The Story of the House.

New York Special.

A house with a tower built of gravestones is one of the unusual things to be found in the little town of Sheffield, Mass. The house is the property of E. F. McCormick, of Hudson, N. Y., and is occupied by his parents. On the face of things a tower built entirely of gravestones should be a grewsome spectacle, but that on Mr. McCormick's place is not. On the contrary, it is an attractive structure, and besides it makes a handy icehouse. It is at the rear of the house, and from the street no one would surmise that the graceful roof peeping over the house proper covers a tower made of stones intended for soldiers' graves. Yet such is the case.

It is a far cry from doing service through untold years as a marker above the grave of some hero who fell in the defence of his flag and the simple duty of keeping cakes of ice from the sun. But if it be true that it is only a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, it is equally true that it is only a step further from the sacred to the sordid. The New York Tribune says that the story of how a house in the hill town of Berkshire came to have a tower built of soldiers' tombstones connects itself with the civil war and the growth of New York city.

There was a time when Sheffield marble was counted the finest to be had in this part of the country and to the owner of a quarry there was awarded a contract to cut markers for the graves of soldiers who fell in the civil war and were buried in the government cemeteries. The stones were about three feet long and six inches square, having a number near one end. This was about the time that Tammany hall was in its greatest glory in New York city and the Sheffield quarry was under the direction of John R. Briggs, a prominent Tammany man. One of the biggest contracts filled at the Sheffield quarry was for the marble of which the Tweed courthouse was built.

The tombstone contract was a large one. When the stones had been fin-

TOWER OF GRAVESTONES.
(Strange Building Discovered in the Town of Sheffield, Mass.)

ished and were piled up awaiting removal a United States inspector suddenly appeared in Sheffield. He looked the stones over, declared they had not been cut according to contract, and rejected the whole lot.

This, the first misfortune to befall the quarry in Sheffield, was the forerunner of many others. Matters went from bad to worse, and finally the tombstones were taken for debt by Lucius Little, a merchant of Sheffield. They were held by Mr. Little until 1877, when they were bought by Albert Curtiss, who was then building the house now owned by Mr. McCormick. Mr. Curtiss had the stones built into the tower as it stands to-day, the stones being so laid as to cover, for the most part, the numbers carved on the ends. Only where doorways are cut through into the tower from the first and second floors of the house, which is of wood, are the numbers now to be seen. Some of the stones were used in the underpinning of the house itself, and it looks odd enough, as one walks about the house, to see a neatly carved "269," or "504," settled back among ordinary underpinning brick and mortar.

When Mr. McCormick purchased the property about four years ago there was a large number of tombstones upon it of which no use had been made. These have now been converted into huge ornamental posts at either side of the carriage entrance.

This residence, with its unique tombstone attachments, stands about a mile from the center of Sheffield, and is counted one of the most desirable properties in that region. The ice tower is just as cool and the carriage entrance just as attractive as if the stones of each had not originally been cut to mark soldiers' graves.

From Wedding to Jail.

The elopement of John Hines and Esther Truebenback from Fort Wayne, Ind., landed the young husband in jail, for the bride's father asserted that she was only 13 years old and had the young man arrested on the charge of kidnaping. The girl told the judge, however, that she was 18, and then it came out that she had eloped with her mother's knowledge, and that her mother had made her wedding clothes and given her $50. The angry father had to relent.

SERVANT-PROOF DISHES.

Belgium Company Manufacturing Unbreakable Dinner Plates—A Good Substitute for Hammer.

Dinner plates which your servants can idly drop upon the stone floor without breaking, and dishes which make excellent hammers with which to drive nails, are the discovery of United States Consul James C. McNally, at Liege, Belgium. Here is the story in his own words:

"The Company Du Val-St. Lambert, of Liege, is manufacturing a hardened crystal dish which in appearance closely resembles fine translucent china in uniform shape and manufacture. The resisting power of this ware is due to a special hardening process, and to the quality and nature of the crystal used. It not only successfully resists the usual wear and tear, but is almost proof against breakage.

"A hardened crystal dish can be substituted for a hammer in driving nails into wood, while the same ware can be put into boiling water at a high degree, then plunged into ice water repeatedly, without the least noticeable damage to the dish or plate.

"The writer has seen plates of the usual form of this hardened ware hurled to the stone floor of a warehouse, and go bounding along the whole length of the building without suffering the least damage. This same firm makes glassware of the same corresponding resistance."

BLACK ART IN LONDON.

Lawsuit Over Mystic Clasp Reveals Belief in Astrology and Secret Magic.

A strange story of mystic society and belief in the black art which still exists among people in unsuspected quarters in England was told in the king's bench division at London, recently, in the course of an action taken by a certain Mrs. Marion Cunningham to recover possession of an alleged mystic clasp said to have been given by Cagliostro to Marie Antoinette.

Mrs. Cunningham's story was that meeting Dr. Berridge for professional treatment she discovered that he was the head of a body known as the Hermetic society, and he professed to be an astrologer and magician able to see into the future, the cause of illness, break off engagements, and to perform other wonders.

Mrs. Cunningham believed in him, and became a member of the secret society. It was then Dr. Berridge took a fancy to the mysterious clasp, upon which were engraved curious cabalistic signs, and offered to pay $5,000 for it.

In the course of the proceedings expert witnesses deposed that the clasp was of modern British manufacture, and might be worth 75 cents.

THE CHAMPION PESSIMIST.

Troubles Galore Which Will In[illegible]ve Many Countries Predicted by a Cuban.

The champion pessimist of 1904 has appeared. He is Luis Karakadge, of Havana, Cuba, and while he may have overlooked a few imbroglios in which the world will soon become involved, his doing so was entirely inadvertent.

Karakadge, who is well known among anarchists, is the leader of the Cuban labor leagues and head of the insular socialist party. He has just returned from a tour of the United States and Europe, but it evidently gave him no cheer, for gloomy Mr. Karakadge prophesies that these things will happen soon:

Socialistic uprising in Russia.

Proclamation by revolutionists of a Spanish republic.

War in the Balkans.

Simultaneous outbreak of a revolution against Turkish rule in Jerusalem, Syria, and Armenia.

United States to be drawn into the last named trouble in defense of the Christians and Jews of the Holy Land.

These are only the main points of Karakadge's woeful outlook on life. He has several minor prophecies tucked away which he has not yet mentioned.

REMARKABLE BOSTON BOY.

Son of Harvard Professor Shows Astonishing Advancement—Is Master of Several Dead Languages.

Master of several of the dead languages, higher mathematics and the sciences, Norbert Weiner, the nine-year-old son of Prof. Leo Weiner, of Harvard, stands preeminently the youngest student ever fitted to enter college.

"It's a pleasure to study," said the little boy to a reporter recently, "and I find much amusement in making tests in chemistry in my little laboratory which papa has built for me upstairs. After spending an hour at that each day I read some Latin, French or German author. Bury's history of Greece I also find interesting.

"My eyes trouble me at times, and for that reason I have been obliged to give up reading extensively for more than three months. My mamma reads to me about an hour each day, except Saturday, that being a vacation day to me, as well as to the other boys and girls out here in Cambridge."

Animal Monstrosity.

More of a monstrosity than the famous Siamese twins is a freak calf born on the McSweeney farm, near Oelwein, Ia., recently, and which is still alive. It has two perfect heads, four front feet and legs, two spines which join back of the shoulders, two tails, one pair of hips, and two hind legs. The freak is in healthy condition, and indications point to its living to a ripe and useful age. Farmers for many miles in every direction have journeyed to the McSweeney place to see the freak.

PROFITS FROM CEMETERY.

Sum of $300,000 Received by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Since 1831.

So much curiosity was awakened by the statement made at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society that the society had received more than $300,000 from the Mount Auburn cemetery corporation that it was decided to give out an explanation of why the money was paid.

It appears that in 1829 there was not an ornamental cemetery in the world, and several Boston men, including Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, felt the need of a beautifully laid out burial place. By 1831 the idea had taken shape, after having been presented to the Horticultural society, to which all the men belonged.

Seventy-two acres of land, which now forms about the central part of Mount Auburn, was bought, and was consecrated on September 24 of the same year. Friction arose, however, between the cemetery committee and the Horticultural society proper, so that in 1834 the two had to separate.

The terms of the separation provided that the proceeds of the sale of any lots in the 72 acres should be divided between the society and the cemetery committee, one-quarter to the society and three-quarters to the Mount Auburn corporation.

It was thus that the $300,000 has been turned over to the Horticultural society by the Mount Auburn committee.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Courtships of England's Scions Are Governed by the King—Veto Power Seldom Used.

King Edward VII. has given his consent to the marriage of his niece, Princess Alice of Albany, to Prince Alexander of Teck.

It seems odd to Americans that an uncle, not a guardian, should have the power to forbid the marriage of his niece. But the king of England has such a power by act of parliament.

This act provides that all descendants of George II., except the issue of princesses married into foreign houses, are incapable of contracting a marriage without the consent of the reigning sovereign.

So King Edward may forbid the marriage of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts and all degrees. Uncles and nephews, no matter how remote, may marry whom they like, if the king coincides, but not otherwise.

What an unspeakable bore it must be to be a king. And what slavery for the kinfolk who cannot bestow their love upon the objects loved. But it is admitted that the law creates no practical inconvenience, since the sovereign is good-natured and doesn't exercise the veto power except in the case of children, or, perhaps, to prevent a politically inexpedient marriage of an heir presumptive.

ENGLAND'S WORST COLONY.

British Honduras, in Central America, Is Away Behind the Times—Ancient History Is News There.

England's worst colony is undoubtedly British Honduras, situated at America's very doors, says the Boston Advertiser. It is a slice of Central America, with a fine seaboard, fringing a large and wealthy country. It is not utilized by Great Britain, and has no regular communication with the mother country. Its only connection with the outside world is by an occasional banana steamer from New Orleans, or a leaky logwood schooner infested with cockroaches. The colonists are a community of hermits, so far as the great world is concerned. They have no cable communication with any part of the globe, and they generally hear of a great event about six months after it has happened.

They celebrated King Edward's coronation on the day originally appointed for it, and did not hear of his illness until weeks later. When at last the king was crowned, his royal subjects in British Honduras were holding intercession services to pray for his recovery. Probably they are now rejoicing over the close of the Boer war, and in a month or two they will be exciting themselves over the Venezuelan blockade.

WHY THE PIANO WAS THERE.

Presence of the Instrument in a Desert Scene Puzzled a London Audience.

A stage heroine who happened at the same time to be an able executant on the piano had to play night after night the same part at a popular theater. She anxiously longed to give the audience a specimen of her musical abilities, but her part in the performance afforded no opportunity for such a display of her powers. But her inventive genius came nobly to the rescue, says London Tit-Bits, and she discovered a place in the action where pianist and heroine might go hand in hand.

When the curtain rose revealing the desert of the Black mountains the spectators beheld, to their amazement, a splendid piano placed at the foot of the rocks. The heroine, with the haste of one pursued, climbed down the rocky path, stopped enraptured at the sight of the piano and exclaimed: "The savages have burned down our cottage, murdered my father and mother and driven away our cattle; but, heaven be praised—they have left me my piano. Music shall comfort me in my distress and, if the ladies and gentlemen permit, I will play them a short selection."

Electric Power.

Less than seven per cent. of the power used in manufacturing plants in the United States is electric.

MERE MATTERS OF FACT.

The majority of the Swiss parliament are averse to Sunday hunting.

The average yield of wheat in Russia is less than half that of the United States.

The treasure hunting craze has invaded Vienna, and thousands of Viennese are now digging all over the place.

Of the 4,000 white settlers scattered among the total population of 200,000 in German Southwest Africa, not much more than 2,000 are at present German, and these are very largely composed of the military and official element.

Adult suffrage was tried for the first time in the commonwealth of Australia in the federal elections held upon December 16, 1903. The total number of voters registered was 1,700,000, of whom in round numbers 700,000 were women.

At the recent banquet of the Pilgrim's club in London cable communication was arranged with Delmonico's, New York, where Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, was dining with some friends. A telegraph instrument was placed in each dining-room, friendly greetings being exchanged at intervals throughout the evening.

Five pensioners are on the roll on account of the revolution, 1,116 on account of the war of 1812, 4,734 on account of the Indian wars, and 13,874 on account of the Mexican war. The great bulk of the roll is as follows: Civil war, invalids, 703,456; widows, 248,390; Spanish war, invalids, 9,200; widows, 3,662; regular establishment, invalids, 9,170; widows, 2,938.

ODDS AND ENDS OF FACT.

Forty-five only of the crew of the liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. are ordinary sailors, the remaining 555 being mechanics, etc.

In 1900, according to the census, there were 877 gas plants in the United States, and the number was not growing. They earned an income of $75,000,000.

The emperor of Japan has never been outside of his own country. His son, the crown prince, though in this twenty-fifth year, has also refrained from traveling.

Alston Gibson, on of Andrew Jackson's favorite jockeys, is living quietly at Calera, Ala., having nearly reached the age of 116 years. He was born July 4, 1788, in South Carolina, and there is documentary evidence of his great age. The old man still takes much interest in racing matters.

The negro cooks of Hartford, Conn., decided some three months ago to give a grand ball, and their president, A. W. Gibson, conceived the idea of making the occasion a brilliant one. He accordingly sent letters of invitation to Pope Pius X., King Edward of England, President Roosevelt and other dignitaries. In due course of time replies were received from these notables regretting their inability to be present, and wishing those present a pleasant evening. At the dance the replies, with the envelopes in which they came, were on exhibition in a large glass-covered frame. They are written on official paper and bear every evidence of being genuine.

FOR THE FEMININE EYE.

At a recent fashionable wedding in London the hats of the bridesmaids were trimmed with natural flowers, and it is predicted that the style will be popular next summer.

The dowager empress of China enjoys the distinction, rare among Chinese women, of being able to read and write. Her chief recreation is card playing with the ladies of her court, and large sums of money are sometimes staked.

Hawaii is to have an organization of women styled the "Daughters of Hawaii." The objects of the society are to "perpetuate the memory and spirit of old Hawaii and to preserve the nomenclature and correct pronunciation of the Hawaiian language."

Mrs. Catherine K. Steele, who died recently at Lyndeborough, N. H., aged nearly 103 years, was a cousin of Franklin Pierce, fourteenth president of the United States, and was the oldest Daughter of the American Revolution in her state. Her father, then scarcely more than a lad, fought at Bunker hill, in Starke's brigade.

For a time temperance workers in New York were much worked up over reports that a bar was to be established in the Martha Washington hotel, which is reserved for women guests. Now it has been decided that for the present at least such a step will not be taken. Miss Helen Gould is said to have contributed largely to preventing the undesirable innovation.

FOR THE CHURCH GOERS.

The Church of England enjoys an income of about $1,000,000 a week.

There are nearly 500 Christian churches in Japan and over 1,000 missionaries.

Count Albrecht Von Meran, a nephew of Archduke John, has entered the monastery of the Benedictines in Leca. The count, who has been an officer in an Austrain dragoon regiment, one day heard a Jesuit priest preach; this made such an impression upon him that he decided to become a monk.

In commemoration of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, who died at Gravesend, England, when about to sail home to Virginia with her husband in 1616, St. George's church in Wapping is to have a pulpit made of wood brought from Virginia. Pocahontas is buried in the chancel of St. George's church.

In less than ten years the number of women Congregationalist ministers has doubled, there being now in different parts of the United States 53 who have been regularly ordained by councils of Congregational churches and who are doing practically the full work of the ministry. They are found in 20 states and territories, with a preponderating number, however, in the western states.

The Bee.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The candidate of the Board of Trade for delegate to the Republican Convention is Mr. Van Wakle. This institution is composed of men who are opposed to suffrage in the District of Columbia. Any institution that is opposed to giving the people the ballot is an enemy to liberty. The liberty that all the American people enjoy means happiness and prosperity. Can the people expect anything from a man, party, or institution, that will crush out their manhood rights and those sacred principles that tend to perpetuate universal freedom. The laboring man, not only in this city, but elsewhere is being crushed and oppressed by just such institutions as our Board of Trade. The most respectable and refined colored citizen cannot rent a house in a decent section of the city. Why? Because the Board of Trade objects. Of course there are some Negroes in this city who are willing and ready to sell their mother. Such men are enemies of our free institutions that guarantee to every citizen liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Board of Trade candidate means that there shall be no suffrage in the District, because the Negroes will employ that freedom that is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. The poor white man is crushed in this city as the poor Negro, with but one exception. He is permitted to go wherever he pleases, while the poor Negro must ride in a "Jim Crow" car or be set apart in a corner of a theater to himself.

COMPARE RECORDS.

It is stated that clean men are wanted as delegates to the national convention. THE BEE agrees in this, that clean men should not only be elected delegates to the national convention, but the opposition should stop and consider their own character and reputation. Will the record of the opposition compare with the record of the regulars? Is there any man on the home rule ticket guilty of what General Boyton charges? We hope not. The *Evening Star* should stop and consider what it says before declaring that it will do anything to beat Chase. Well, Chase will not be defeated and the *Star* will see that it is mistaken. THE BEE ventures the assertion that the *Star* is for any president who may be successful in any contest. Mr. Chase is alright when he consults the *Star*. He is alright when he can be used like other sycophant politicians. The editor of THE BEE thinks for himself, and he is not one to allow others to think for him.

From an editorial comment in the columns of the *Guardian*, of last week, we fear that our esteemed and courageous contemporary attaches too much importance to an expression of opinion contained in the recent sermon of Rev. W. Bishop Johnson's, to the effect that the Negroes' misfortunes of to-day were due to the displeasure of God for the Negroes' own shortcomings. If we did not know Rev. Johnson personally we should probably fall into the *Guardian's* error. What he said was merely a statement of theological belief that people have misfortunes because they have sinned. That brand of theology is briefly summed up in the old doggerel to the effect that

"God made the devil,
The devil made sin,
God made hell
To put the devil in."

With this explanation and our personal knowledge of Rev. W. Bishop Johnson's views, we are certain that he is loyal to the manhood rights of the race, and stands squarely and flat-footed for higher education, and equality of right. In other words he is not afflicted with bookerwashingtonitis.

THE GRAFTERS.

It is amusing to listen to the braying of the bank grafters. Some of them want a decent ticket in the field. The most amusing thing is their attempt to pursuade Mr. John F. Cook, of this city, to become their candidate. Mr. Cook has lived in this city a number of years and he has the respect of the best people, and it is not likely that he would allow himself to be used by men who are financially indebted to the people of this city. Mr. Cook is well aware that these men have no love for him. He knows that they went to everybody in town and urged them to become a candidate for delegate. They all declined, and now they come to Mr. Cook. He is not to be used.

The most conspicuous figure, at this time in District Republican politics, is Leo Simmons, Esq., the candidate for delegate to the Chicago convention on the home rule ticket. Mr. Simmons is a man of remarkable activity and ability. He has the confidence and the respect of the entire community, and there is no doubt of his election as delegate to Chicago. For several months the opposition has made every effort to introduce a ticket to defeat him. The *Evening Star*, the organ of the Board of Trade candidate, has made all kinds of misrepresentations and has gone so far as to sacrifice its ancient integrity for the sake of success. The people are well aware that the *Star* has not the power to change them from a just principle, such as is being advocated by the home rule candidates. Mr. Simmons has been in many fights. He is well known to the *Star* as a fighter, and there is no doubt that the *Star* will go down in defeat as it has in all contests against this most brilliant Republican representative. THE BEE has no fear of results. THE BEE is satisfied that the Republican voters of this city will not allow themselves to be deceived by subterfuges and deception. Everywhere in the city the home rule ticket is received with applause, The people know that the Board of Trade is against them. The colored people have the most implicit confidence in Mr. Simmons. They know that he has no prejudices against them and for that reason they will stand by him.

HE MUST STOP OR RESIGN.

Perry Carson, president of the Blaine Invincible Club, who has been so anxious to place an opposition ticket in the field sent out the following card to several Republicans in this city.

Mr. ————,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: You are hereby notified to be present at the Odd Fellows' Hall tonight, at 7:30 p. m., on business of importance.

Yours truly,
P. H. CARSON.

Several responded but no meeting was held. The object of the meeting was to put an opposition ticket in the field. The attention of the Commissioners was called to the activity of Carson, to the effect if he be permitted to take part in local politics there were others who were equally as anxious, and it could not be understood why he should be allowed to take part and not others.

The Commissioners thereupon issued an order directing Carson and all others in the employment of the local government to cease, if not they would be dismissed from the service. If Carson wants to take part in local politics let him resign his place and come out in the fight and measure arms with his foe. He would not have any objections.

Dr. Wm. Tindall was ordered to come off the Patterson ticket. He has resigned from it in view of the Commissioner's order.

THE BEE would be pleased to know if Dr. Wm. Tindall and Perry H. Carson will be permitted to run as alternate delegates to the National Republican convention? A recent order of the District Commissioners prohibited any employee under the District Government from taking any part in local politics. From present indications THE BEE is lead to believe that the order of the Commissioners is being violated. If the order means anything it means that no man employed under the local government has any right directly or indirectly to take any part whatever in this local contest. Mr. Bradshaw, who is employed in the engineer's Dept., was compelled to resign from the election committee, then why should any other District employee be allowed any more previlege than another? Will the Commissioners answer this question?

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Monday evening, Douglas Hall, Hillsdale.

Tuesday evening, Murphy's Hall, at Fourth and O streets.

Wednesday evening, Masonic Hall, Nineteenth, between L and M streets northwest.

Thursday evening, Grand Army Hall.

A brave young woman set forth from her home in Ireland not long ago. Fourteen years before she had been engaged to marry John Lewis, who decided that he would make his fortune in America first. After 14 years trying he succeeded, and Miss Phoebe Jane Benn, the girl who had waited all these years for him, was told to join him.

With a willing heart she packed her trunks and came to New York. Thence she went to Northport, L. I., and the groom met her. The wedding took place immediately.

CZAR'S EASTER EGGS DEAR.

Gifts to Royal Kin Made of Gold and Gems—Each Contains Novel Mechanical Device.

The czar of Russia granted numerous audiences recently to the court jeweler, who has been inventing the czar's Easter gifts to the members of his royal family.

The gift to each is invariably an Easter egg cut from some precious material and surmounted with the imperial crest set in jewels. The one he gives each year to the czarina and the one he gives to his mother are filled with mechanical devices.

One court jeweler devotes almost all his time to inventing and constructing new devices for these imperial eggs, but the precise nature of the top is kept a profound secret from all except the czar until after the gift has been presented.

The czarina has now a large collection of these wonderful eggs, which are so fashioned that they open at the touch of a spring hidden behind a cluster of jewels at the top. One contains a beautiful miniature of the czar set in ivory and studded with magnificent diamonds, the egg itself being of gold.

Easter eggs presented to the czar take an equal amount of planning, as he enjoys the surprise of finding something novel in his eggs as much as the czarina does. Perhaps the one which is the highest prized of the jeweler's art is that containing an exact copy of a warship.

LOVE SLEEPLESS MAN.

Wakeful New Jerseyite Is Recipient of Many Leap Year Proposals—Prefers Single Life.

Leap year proposals are pouring in on Albert E. Herpin, of Trenton, N. J. Herpin drives a delivery wagon for a grocery house. A few weeks ago he obtained newspaper notoriety through the publication of a report that he had not slept a wink for ten years.

Herpin, who is a man of good reputation, says that he lies down every night, but not to sleep. His wife died ten years ago, and the shock left him in a nervous state from which he has never recovered. In spite of his wakefulness he is robust, and apparently in the full enjoyment of perfect health.

Evidently the women of the country take kindly to sleepless men. Hundreds of proposals of marriage have been received by Herpin. The other day he received one from an alleged widow in South Dakota who wanted to give him her love and the benefit of a fortune of $100,000.

A Brooklyn woman who says she is rich is willing to marry him because she knows that he must have a kind disposition. Herpin says that he is not open to a matrimonial venture just at this time.

A NEW RAILROAD DEVICE.

Civil Engineer of Brooklyn Invents an Appliance to Prevent Rear-End Collisions.

An appliance for railroad locomotives to prevent rear-end collisions has been submitted to the management of the New York Central and other roads by the inventor, John Barberie, a civil engineer, of Brooklyn, and it is soon to have a trial. The invention consists of a frame three feet long, having at one end a glass rod termed the "destructible member," and it is attached either beneath the locomotive cab floor or to a side window of the cab in such a way that the glass rod must come in contact with and be broken by a signal post arm, in the event that attempt is made to pass any given block signal.

The breaking of the glass arm causes an automatic apparatus to shut off steam, lock the throttle, put on the air brake, sand the rail, set a time clock in the cab and start a whistle blowing. A new "destructible member" must be attached to the frame before the throttle again unlocks, and until this is done the whistle continues to blow and the train to stand. The time clock will record just when the attempt to disregard a block signal was made.

NEW USES FOR RADIUM.

Illumination of Gunsights, Leveling Instruments and Telescopes in the Dark.

Radium can be put to a new use, according to an invention which has been patented at London. It is said that experiments have shown that the illumination of gunsights and the like can be made with radium and the claim is made that when the invention is developed it will play an important part in warfare.

In gunsights, leveling instruments and telescopes there is what is called a "fiducial" mark, which is used to obtain a faithful result.

These marks, of course, are useless in the dark, and though many ways of illuminating them have been tried nothing has proved satisfactory.

A simple method of applying the new invention is to cut from a sheet coated with radium, or the radio-active element, a small portion, and secure it in any convenient manner to the fiducial mark or in any position which will constitute it the fiducial mark itself.

His Ruling Spirit.

A state paper tells of a citizen who brought his pastor along when he came to Denver to be operated upon for appendicitis. It was his desire, remarks the Denver Post, to be opened with prayer.

How He Can Win.

Robertus Love, a St. Louis poet, thinks of running for congress. If he can poll the poet vote, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, he'll be able to ride Pegasus in a walk.

BRISSON LOVES CHILDREN.

Famous French Statesman, Satirical in Parliament, Writes Rhymes for Little Tots.

Paris (France) Special.

M. Henri Brisson, who recently succeeded Paul Deschanel as president of the French house of representatives, is a many-sided old parliamentary warhorse, who advocated the cause of the republic with voice, with pen, and, occasionally, with the sword, long before it was proclaimed.

Keen, cold, impassive and satirical in the chamber of deputies, M. Brisson is about the last man in French politics

M. HENRI BRISSON.
(New President of the French Chamber of Deputies.)

to-day whom one would suspect of being, when off duty, a boon companion of "les petits," as children are called in Paris. As a matter of fact, however, M. Brisson might be either Lewis Carroll or Eugene Field, so far as popularity with the tots is concerned, and his methods of amusing them, too, recall those of the authors of "Alice" and "Little Boy Blue." The president of the "chambre" is a widower and childless, but his distinguished "chief of the cabinet," Jacques Girard, has two little olive branches, and by them "Bison," as he is known to the small Albert and Suzanne, is regarded as just about the best fellow in the world. Often he spends hours in making nonsense rhymes for them, and some of these presidential efforts would not disgrace Carroll himself.

Brisson really is an amateur verse writer of no small ability, a good many of his sonnets having found their way into print. He also is an enthusiast on the subject of poetic drama. His friends declare that he can recite both "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas" with as much facility as Mounet-Sully, who plays them; and he has Moliere at his fingers' ends. One of M. Brisson's few boasts is that, in his youth, he could deliver Racine's "Iphigenie" fom beginning to end.

He is nearly as strenuous as the president of the United States, and is like Mr. Roosevelt in having a habit of taking his friends out for walks, and, forgetting that they are less energetic than himself, bringing them back in a state of collapse. The other day, some miles from the end of one of these walks, the president's confrere, M. Steinilber, elected to follow ingloriously in a cab. Brisson rises at five o'clock every morning, summer and winter alike. Old man as he is, he still fences every day, and all his writing is done standing at his desk. Though the recent sessions of the chamber have been extended far into the night, and been exceedingly stormy, the president has not yet missed a "seance," and it is not at all likely that the vice president will be overworked.

M. Brisson is a great authority on political economy. Several years ago he traveled extensively both in Egypt and the Holy Land, and the fortunate folk who received letters from him while on his wanderings declare that their wit, insight and general literary quality made them well worth being preserved in print.

PANAMA'S COAT-OF-ARMS.

It Is Pretty to Look Upon and Its Motto Is a Collection of Good Words.

Panama Special.

Panama, the new republic, has already its coat-of-arms, showing an attractive and comprehensive design. It consists of a shield surmounted by an eagle, in whose beak is the ribbon upon which is written the motto of the state: "Paz, Libertad, Union, Progresso;" (Peace, Liberty, Union, Progress.) Below, on the upper part of the shield, side by side,

PANAMA'S COAT-OF-ARMS.
(Officially Adopted by the Republic's Executive Council.)

are the implements of war and of peaceful occupations. Below this, occupying the central place, is a land and water view, the site of the canal, and the fruits of the harvest; a rushing train on a track fills up the point of the shield. Flags drape it on either side, and stars surmount the eagle.

Were Proud of Big Feet.

Grecian women had longer feet than the average man has now.

SNAKES CATCH RATS.

USE FOUND AT LAST FOR THE MUCH-ABUSED SERPENT.

South American Idea of Training Reptiles to Clear Plantations of Vermin Is Being Adopted in Southern States.

New Orleans (La.) Special.

"If a big snake looks lazily at you from the top of a fence when you go calling in South America, don't shoot him," said the man who had just returned from Panama. "The chances are that he is the house snake, and by killing him you would hurt the feelings of the planter just as much as you would offend your American host if you put a bullet in the St. Bernard who barks a welcome to you from the front steps. It has been found that snakes can be utilized in the killing of rats and other vermin, and planters in South America train them to do duty in keeping the plantation free from such pests."

Some farmers in the south, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, have adopted the plan of the South American planters and now encourage snakes of the nonpoisonous kind to consider the farm their home, no interference with them being allowed, so long as they keep the place clear of more objectionable free boarders. As rat-killers the snakes are said to be superior to ferrets, as they can wriggle and squirm into holes that the ferrets cannot, and so can kill off the little nestling rats, as well as the parents, thus insuring a complete extermination of the nuisances. A hungry snake turned loose in a rat-infested barn will speedily find his way behind the boards and into the fastnesses of the rodents' retreat. If a fight ensues, the snake has the advantage, for, quick as the rat is, a snake can be quicker, and once the snake strikes it is little use for the rat to struggle.

To effectually clean out a rat-infested barn, however, it is necessary, according to those who have seen the snakes at work, to turn loose about a dozen snakes at once. There should be snakes of various sizes, so that holes and crannies too small for the big fellows will admit the little ones. The snakes will glide around the barn looking for holes, and as soon as they find those big enough to admit them, they

RAT IN SNAKE'S CLASP.
(In the South Reptiles Are Now Trained to Kill Vermin.)

will all disappear from view in search of provender. The big snakes will wriggle along the rat holes until the nest is reached and the rest may be imagined. The little snakes will follow the baby rats in their wild flights through smaller crevices, and eventually will catch them and make a meal of them. The fact that the snakes swallow the rats, and do not merely kill them and leave them to poison the air from hidden retreats, is one of the reasons why farmers like to use snakes as rat catchers, rather than ferrets, the work of the latter being marred by their habit of killing the rats and leaving them on the scene of the battle, or merely chasing them out of their holes for the ratcatcher to give them their quietus.

The only risk involved in this odd method of rat extermination is that the snakes, finding such good feeding in their new quarters, may decide to make a permanent stay, in which case the owner of the barn has on his hands a more distressing trouble than the rat plague, for to have a barn infested with snakes, even though they be of the harmless variety, is not calculated to add to the peacefulness of the farmer's slumbers. It is usual, however, for the snakes, when the quarry is thinned out, and no more rats can be found, to make for the open again, in search of food. They are promptly caught and dropped into the snake rat-catcher's bag. Sometimes one or two of the snakes persist in remaining behind the scenes, and then strategy has to be resorted to to "retrieve them." A live rat is tethered near the hole from which it is expected the snake will appear, and the watching owner of the snake soon sees the flat head emerge, the hungry snake eager to pounce on the helpless rat. The snake is added to the bunch in the bag, and as soon as the last bunch has been "retrieved" the rat-catcher is ready for another job.

Hint for American Heiresses.

Americans who are so fond of titled foreigners that they gladly give their daughters to them in marriage, pay the husband's debts, and agree to maintain them in idleness, may find a few deserving ones in Vienna. In that city, among the 5,000 car drivers, there are 400 knights, 50 barons and four counts.

Walks Many Miles in Sleep.

An extraordinary case of sleepwalking is reported of a young London servant girl. She went to bed the other night in her employer's house at Roughton, Sussex. When she woke she found herself on Mousehold Heath, Norwich, 18 miles away.

PREPARING FOR AN EXAM.

How a Wise Old Guy Got Lots of Information for a Son Who Wasn't Too Bright.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Special.

At a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, George F. Baer, the president of the Reading railroad, said:

"There is an old man up the state whom I can't help admiring. This old man, in a recent letter to our main office, asked for rates, distances, time and so forth for many kinds of important freight over our principal lines. The letter probed deep into our traffic

GEORGE F. BAER.
(President of Anthracite Trust and Reading Railroad.)

business; it was indicative of a keen mind; plainly the writer, provided he got fair treatment, would become a valuable patron of the line.

"So we sent, post haste, one of our brightest young traffic agents to see him. The agent got off at his station, and had a walk of five miles through the cold to reach his house. Arriving, with some disappointment, at a small farm, the agent took from his pocket the long list of rates that three clerks had spent half the night in compiling, and he said to the old man:

"'I have come, sir, from the Reading offices to answer your recent letter in person. Here on these papers you will find each of your questions treated in detail. May we hope to do some business with you?'

"The farmer looked over the list of answers with a grunt of satisfaction.

"'You're from the railroad, eh?' he said. 'Well, you can't hope for no business from me, but I'm obliged to you, just the same, for all this information. It's for my son. You see, he's got to take an examination next month, and a lot of it will be about railroads. So I thought I'd get some railroad facts first hand.'"

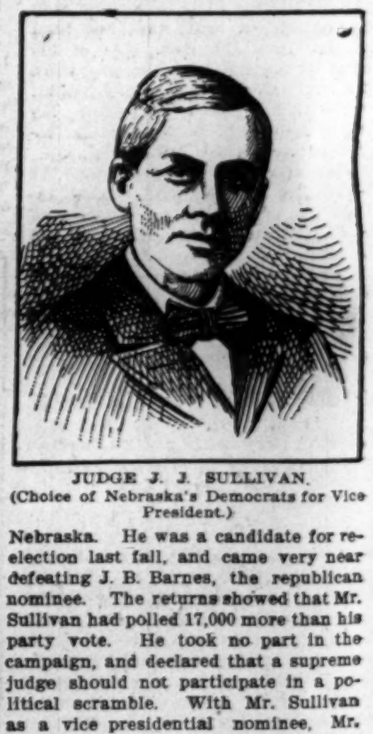
THE LATEST FAVORITE SON.

Nebraska Democrats Urge the Nomination of Judge J. J. Sullivan for Vice President.

Lincoln (Neb.) Special.

Nebraska, although a comparatively young state, always has been "long" on favorite sons. It has given Bryan to the democracy, and this year the republicans are urging John Lee Webster, of Omaha, for the vice presidential nomination. The democrats, ever on the alert to keep pace with their political opponents, have concluded to run Hon. J. J. Sullivan, former chief justice of the state supreme court, for the vice presidency, and the state central committee has formally indorsed his candidacy.

Mr. Sullivan has made a brilliant reputation as a lawyer and a jurist in

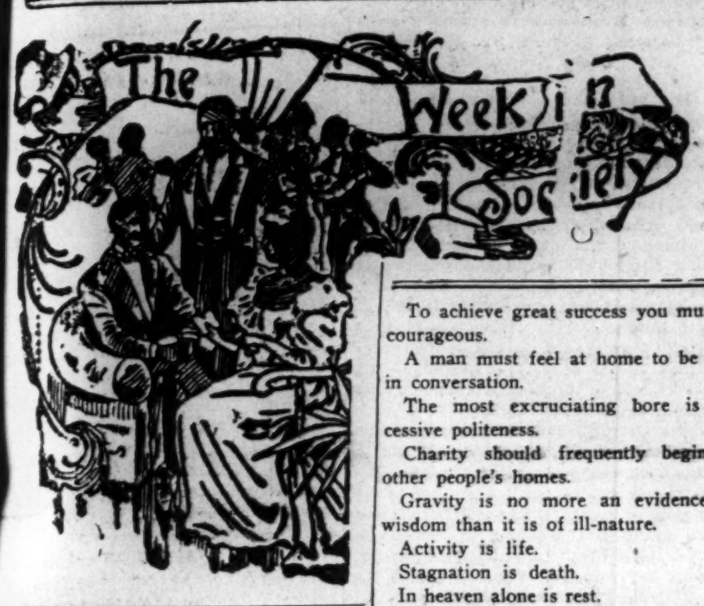


JUDGE J. J. SULLIVAN.
(Choice of Nebraska's Democrats for Vice President.)

Nebraska. He was a candidate for reelection last fall, and came very near defeating J. B. Barnes, the republican nominee. The returns showed that Mr. Sullivan had polled 17,000 more than his party vote. He took no part in the campaign, and declared that a supreme judge should not participate in a political scramble. With Mr. Sullivan as a vice presidential nominee, Mr. Bryan would not dare to bolt the ticket, according to the view of Nebraska politicians.

They Waited Eleven Years.

Jacob served Leban faithfully 14 years for the great love he had for Rachel. His record for faithfulness is almost equaled by Augustus W. Saunders, of Atlanta, Ga., who worked and waited 11 years for Miss Helen King, of Morristown, N. J. His patience was rewarded last week, for they were married. In 1893 Mr. Saunders was a patient in the Morristown hospital, and Miss King was his nurse. They fell in love with each other, but he was poor and she agreed to wait for him. He entered the employment of the New York & New Jersey Telephone company, and finally, a short time ago, was given a permanent position at Atlanta. His wedding soon followed.



Hon. W. L. Cohen, of Louisiana, was in the city this week.

* * *

Miss Mattie Moten is quite sick at her home, 2003 R street northwest.

* * *

Miss Effie M. Middleton will leave the city shortly, and make her home in the east.

* * *

Rev. Reeves, of Union Wesley, will have Congressman Gibson, of Tennessee, with him.

* * *

At Grand Army Hall Thursday evening April 28. Come and hear live issues discussed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, of Twelfth street northwest, gave a card party last Thursday evening.

* * *

Miss Mattie Moten, who has been quite sick for the past week is able to be out again.

* * *

Recorder J. C. Dancy has returned to the city from the east, where he has been on business.

* * *

The coming book of Mrs. A. V. Chase, entitled "Peculiar People," is in the hands of the printers.

* * *

Mr. Wm. L. Scroggins left the city for Leesburg Va., on last Thursday, on account of the death of one of his relatives.

* * *

Attorney Wilfred Holmes and Mr. H. M. O'Denwell, of Pittsburg, Pa., were in the city this week, stopping at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Grimes, who has been in the city visiting her cousin, Mrs. Grimes, 1517 5th street, was entertained at luncheon Thursday by Mrs. Isbell of 325 T street. Mrs. Grimes left Friday for St. Louis, where she will join her husband.

Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, who has for a long time been one of the most prominent and active citizens, and is now a benefactor in this city, will be married next Wednesday evening, April 27, at St. Luke's Church, to Miss Ella M. Russell, a lady of refinement and rare accomplishments.

* * *

Mr. M. L. Robinson left the city Wednesday for New York and other eastern cities, on a lecture tour. He will speak in Boston, Mass., Middleton, and several other large cities. Returning he will be in Newark, N. J., and Baltimore. He takes an optimistic view of the Negro question and thinks that Negro questions can only be solved by industry.

The funeral of Mr. Harry Anderson took place at Zion Baptist Church, southwest, at 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday last. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Howard, pastor, assisted by Revs. Jarvis, Sayles, Williams, and Richards. The funeral was in charge of the officers of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1365, of which the deceased had been a member for more than thirty years. The deceased was a member of several other fraternal organizations. Interment was at Harmony Cemetery.

GALBRAITH NOTES.

You are cordially invited to the Musical and Literary symposium given by the Young Ladies' Missionary Circle, at 3 p. m.

Some of the best talent of the city will render an interesting program, among which are Professor Layton, accompanied by his son, Master Turner. Miss Louise Price, daughter of the famous orator, ohn C. Price; Miss Henderson, who recently won the gold medal as a prize for the best recitation. Hon. John C. Dancy, presiding; Mrs. John C. Dancy, pianist.

At 8 p. m., special sermon by the pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers. Subject: "Need of the Hour."

POINTERS.

Friendship is often of far greater value than gold.

To achieve great success you must be courageous.

A man must feel at home to be easy in conversation.

The most excruciating bore is excessive politeness.

Charity should frequently begin at other people's homes.

Gravity is no more an evidence of wisdom than it is of ill-nature.

Activity is life.

Stagnation is death.

In heaven alone is rest.

A mean person is never happy.

Don't mistake vivacity for wit.

Be liberal if you want to have friends.

True rest remaineth ever in perfect life.

The man who has not an enemy is really poor.

A timid person is defeated at the very outset.

It is hard to remember the good qualities of those who forget us.

These days it appears that nothing succeeds as often as failure.

While learning adorns a person, let us remember that truth ennobles him.

The greater the man the less his virtues appear, and the larger his faults.

Weariness can snore upon flint when rusty sloth finds the downy pillow hard.

Be careful with your kisses, this is an open door for insults.

Louis XIII., after a year's time could draw from memory the plan of a country, with all its details.

When Mr. Blaine was in Congress he used frequently to repeat bills under discussion, after having read them once.

Daniel Webster was able to repeat the whole constitution of the United States, word for word, including punctuation stops.

Hartensius, the famous orator, attended a public sale lasting a whole day, and recalled, in order, all the objects sold and the names of the purchasers.

Seanger, an Italian, in twenty-one days committed to memory the "Iliad," which comprises 15,210 verses, and the "Odyssey," which also comprises a large number.

Lipsius, a professor at the university, offered to recite Tacitus' history in its entirety in the presence of a person armed with a poniard, who should stab him with it at the first error.

M. M.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District will be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

First District.—All that part of the county of Washington outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln ave. and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln ave. and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High Street.

Fouth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High Street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K ssreet north, between 15th street west and twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and fifteenth street west and twenty-first street west, and north of N between fourteenth street west and twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying nort of N street north, between seventh street west and fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and bstween eleventh street west and fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington between G street north and the canal, and between eleventh and fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of eigth street west.

Twelth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying betwteen seventh street west and eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth Dirtrict.—All that par of the city of Washington lying between seventh street west and 11th street west, and betwecn G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capital street and seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and 7th street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol sts and seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Wash. lying between G street south and the canal, and betweenSouth Capital street and eighth west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street north, between South Capitol street and eighth street west.

Nineteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets end fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of fourth street east, and between E st north and E street south.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of fourth street south.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED two good printers. Wrfte to The Bee.

Only $66.75 Round Trip From Washington to Pacific coast VIA Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Lngeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full informationas to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-overs, etc

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Perhaps the best treatise on the World's Fair is that published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in an illuminated folder of eighty-pages setting forth the attractions of the great fair in a most admirable and complete manner. It contains some sixty-eight views of buildings, including maps of St. Louis, the original Louisiana Purchase and the World's Fair Grounds. It is a resume of what may be seen at the Exposition, giving interesting and valuable information in a way that one who starts to read can hardly lay the booklet down until he has read it entire. Aside from its contents, its artistic appearance in the standard colors of the "Royal Blue and Sepia," makes it a thing to be desired. It may be had free on application to any of the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Agents, or by addressing C. W. Bassett, Cenera Passenger Agent, or D. B. Martin Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & R. R., Baltimore.

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FOR NATION'S HONOR.

CAUSE AND AIMS OF JAPAN'S PRESENT CONFLICT.

Baron Keneko Declares Anglo-American Civilization in Asia Is Forever Doomed If His Country Is Defeated.

"We are not fighting because of ambition or for aggression. We do not want territory. We fight because our national honor is threatened. Every soldier and every sailor knows only that he is fighting for his nation's honor. Victory or defeat we never think of. We have simply got to fight.

"We expect to fight single-handed. We will not ask on our knees for any nation's help. We will positively never take the Chinese as our allies. It is a life and death struggle for us, but whatever the outcome we will stand before the world as a nation of civilized fighters. If we fail, the cause of Anglo-American civilization in Asia is forever doomed."

Baron Kentaro Keneko, who was minister of justice and again minister of agriculture in Japan, and who is a life member of the house of lords and one of the most influential men of his country, thus outlined his nation's cause and aims in its war with Russia.

The baron arrived in New York city recently, having come direct from Tokio. He says his visit to America is unofficial, and is for the purpose of studying trade conditions, although it is reported that he will see the president, and that he has been sent on a secret mission.

"I have no official mission whatever," protested the baron. "My object is entirely for economic obeservation. I shall take the St. Louis exposition as a center from which I expect to make a link between the United States and Japan.

"We did not want to fight. We had to. It would be absurd to think that Japan has any idea of conquering the territory of giant Russia. What we did at the beginning of this struggle was in conformity with what we learned from America. The two men who had the last to say before the final severance of diplomatic relations, Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Kurino, our minister at St. Petersburg, are graduates of Harvard university. Komura was a classmate of your secretary of the navy, and Kurino was a classmate of your president.

"They learned the law of nations from you. The first blow struck by Japan after the war began was by Rear Admiral Uriu, a graduate of Annapolis, who would no more violate international law than would your own Dewey or Sampson. These two facts show the influence of American civilization on our national life.

"We are fighting to preserve the 50 years' work that we have done in the cause of civilization in the far east. If we fail our 50 years of effort will have gone for nothing. It is an unequal struggle, but we are the pioneers of Anglo-American civilization in Asia, and we have been trying to induce China and Korea to follow us. We are equipped with the material for civilization from you. If we fail now, our civilization in Asia is dead forever."

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DO NOT BUY a bicycle until you have written for our FACTORY PRICES AND FREE TRIAL OFFER. Tires, equipment, sundries and sporting goods of all kinds, at half regular price, in our big free sundry catalog. Contains a world of useful information. Write for it.
J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

COINAGE RECORDS BROKEN.

Mint at San Francisco Makes Over $50,000,000 During February and March.

The coinage of gold that has been taking place at the mint in San Francisco since last February was concluded March 31. Superintendent Leach said, regarding the coinage:

"The mint has undoubtedly broken all records for gold coinage since the use of money began in civilization. The amount coined this month has reached the enormous sum of $33,113,500, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day; in fact, the deliveries to the superintendents from the coinage departments during the last four days averaged $1,550,000 per day. This, with the sum of $21,580,000 coined in February, makes a total of $54,693,500. In weight, this amount would make more than 110 tons, or a little more than four big car loads of 25 tons each.

"A research of books and records pertaining to coinage matters fails to show any account of a coinage executed in the same length of time equal to this in any of the other nations of the world."

Rare Handkerchief.

Queen Margharita of Italy is the possessor of a magnificent handkerchief, which outrivals in beauty and value any little square of lace on the continent, though it has its peers in the orient. It dates from the end of the fifteenth century in age, and is in a perfect state of preservation. It is entirely composed of the purest primitive Venetian lace, and is valued at $10,000.

A Sad Blow.

It will greatly pain the members of the New York Four Hundred, says the Chicago Daily News, to read the speech of the Massachusetts congressman who declares there are no social grades in this country.

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of money to loan on furniture pianos, &c. No delay. Good are not disturbed. You return the money in small payments If you have a loan and need
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GROCERIES of every description and all kinds, lower than elsewhere.
Delicious ELGIN BUTTER 25 c
All Groceries delivered promptly
A Fine line of fresh Country
TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING
will be on hand
LEAVE YOUR ORDER

IN THE REALM OF POESY.

Success.

Be straight and square from first to last.
You need not be so very wise,
Just tend to things as they arise
And don't forget to advertise—
Each living day.
Upon yourself just get a move,
Avoid the other fellow's groove,
It will not take you long to prove—
You're here to stay.

Just plug away with hand and brain—
The same in sunshine, snow and rain.
The smallest things are not in vain—
All count, my boy.
And let me state that you may bet
That every dollar you can get
By fooling people, will not net—
A single joy.

Don't try to go so very fast,
Be straight and square from first to last.
Just look ahead. Don't mind the past—
Nor bank on luck.
Be active, earnest, enterprising—
Remember that in merchandising
The greatest factor's advertising—
And then comes pluck.
—The Merchants' Journal.

Et Ego in Arcadia.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Sad and sweet is the old refrain;
Horace sang of it half in play,
Villon, in measures that throb with pain.
Life at best is a tangled skein,
We are the tools of time and chance;
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Ah! for an hour of youth again—
Youth that was short as a month of May,
Youth with its pulsing blood and brain,
Too soon came the autumn with mist and rain,
Too brief the dream, too short the dance;
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.

Where are the loves of yesterday?
Here is a note with a yellow stain;
And here in a book a withered spray
Of sweet alyssum for years has lain.
But why regret? All things must wane,
Life's sweetest note, love's fondest glance;
Yet once on a time we lived in Spain,
And every heart has its old romance.
—Rochester Post-Express.

Progress.

That we all are here through struggle, through the fruits our fathers won,
Makes us brothers strong and worthy in the course still to be run—
Who shall say the end is useless, or the mighty labor done?

Systems still are blown to atoms and the earth will meet its doom,
In the eye of all the heavens man is ever in his tomb,
But we see the smallest blossom still outbursting into bloom.

Just alone that man is noble, just alone that he have worth,
Just alone that he shall ripen what was seed in him at birth,
Is a more imperial problem than the end of all the earth.

Human progress still points peaceward and still further from the brute—
Let the end be hidden from me, let eternity be mute,
I will struggle on and upward as the flower from the root.
—J. Oppenheim, in Youth's Companion.

Poverty Is Not All.

"It ain't no crime to be poor; that's something I'll not deny;
The one that's beggin' may git a front seat up in the sky,
But I'll bet you he'll have to explain, before they give him his wings,
Why it was that he traveled around in other men's worn-out things.

"I ain't a-praisin' the rich that are grabbin' fer more and more,
And mebbe they'll have to grub over there on the other shore,
But I'll bet you the lazy chap that's ragged and doesn't care
Will have some explainin' to do when they wake him up over there.

"No, money ain't all there is fer people to try to git;
I'll bet you it's never bought a harp over yonder yit;
But I guess it'll hardly do fer a chap to be too blame sure
That glory's waitin' him just because he keeps bein' poor."
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Food of Love.

What little things are those
That hold our happiness!
A smile, a glance, a rose
Dropped from her hair or dress,
A word, a look, a touch—
These are so much, so much.

An air we can't forget,
A sunset's gold that gleams,
A spray of mignonette,
Will fill the soul with dreams
More than all history says,
Or romance of old days.

For of the human heart,
Not brains, is memory;
These things it make a part
Of its own entity;
The joys, the pains whereof
Are th' very food of love.
—Saturday Evening Post.

"Heavy Mists Trail Low Upon the Sea."

The heavy mists trail low upon the sea,
And equally the sky and ocean hide,
As two world-wandering ships close side by side
A moment loom and part; out o'er the lee
One leans, and calls: "What ho!" Then fitfully
A gust the voice confuses, and the tone
Dies out upon the waters faint and lone,
And each ship all the wide world seems to be.

So meet we and so part we on the land;
A glimpse, a touch, a cry, and on we go
As lonely as one single star in space.
Driven by a destiny none understand,
We cross the track of one 't were life to know,
Then all is but the memory of a face.
—M. J. Savage, in the Century.

Jenny and I.

Jenny and I—
And a blue sky above us;
What do we care
If the world doesn't love us?
Though Winter is laying
His snow at our feet
God's grace is still saying
That Maytime is sweet!

But Jenny and I,
In the deep of the daytime,
What do we care
For lost flowers of the Maytime?
Winter is bringing
His sleet and his snows,
But Maytime is music
And life is a rose!
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Is Beginning Life Anew.

A remarkable case is that of Mrs. Rosa Perkins, of Huntington, Mass. Her age is eighty-five, and she has been almost totally blind for several years. Within the past three months she has regained her sight, and is now able to read without glasses. Her hair which had been gray and had fallen out to such an extent as to leave her almost bald, has taken a fresh start, and her head is now covered with a luxuriant growth of glossy black.

COON HUNT WON ELECTION.

How Congressman Williams Defeated Strong Opponent by Handling Game Scientifically.

Jackson (Miss.) Special.

John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in congress, has just announced himself as a candidate for re-election, and it goes without saying that he will be returned as the unanimous choice of his district—in fact he will have no opposition. This announcement calls to mind a story that was told on Mr. Williams the first time he ran for congress.

His opponent was Wash Gibbs, of the same county, Yazoo, and who was one of the most popular men in the state in those days and was known over the district as the "Old War Horse." Gibbs went up into Kemper county in prosecution of his canvass,

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.
(Leader of the Minority in the House of Representatives.)

and was invited to go coon hunting, the most popular pastime in that then benighted section of the state. He went and proved himself an adept at climbing big trees and wielding an ax, so that he became the hero of the county, and his fame as a coon hunter spread all over the district, finally reaching the ears of Mr. Williams. That gentleman knew that he was no match for brawny, horny-handed Gibbs when it came to felling or climbing coon trees, and he put his wits to work to circumvent him. He made dates for Kemper county,, and sure enough on his arrival at Socoba he was told what a mighty hunter Gibbs had proven himself to be, and that unless he proved himself a better coon hunter his chances for carrying Kemper were slim.

Mr. Williams told the committee that he would be delighted to go coon hunting, that he was some shakes himself in matters of that sort, but that he was a scientific coon hunter and would show them a trick that was worth a hatful of those shown by Gibbs. Quite a large party started on the hunt that night, Mr. Williams carrying a bundle of 26-shot Roman candles under his arm. When the dogs treed he lighted one of the candles, sent the spluttering balls flying into the treetop, and before the loads were exhausted down came the coon and the dogs had the usual fight. That was repeated several times that night till dogs and hunters were tired out, when they returned to the little town with coon meat for all, and Williams carried the county overwhelmingly.

RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE.

W. Forbes Cameron Appointed to Look After Commerce and Police of Philippines.

Boston (Mass.) Special.

Hon. W. Forbes Cameron, well-known throughout the New England states, has been appointed by the president a member of the Philippine commission, and will have full charge of the department of commerce and police. Mr. Forbes is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard, and a grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and philosopher. He entered business life with the determination of combining high ideals with every-day methods and has made a

W. FORBES CAMERON.
(Appointed Philippine Commissioner by President Roosevelt.)

wonderful success along this unique line. Since his entrance into practical life he has been closely identified with the development of many of the electrical light and power companies of the United States, having interests in Minneapolis, Savannah, Seattle, Terre Haute, Lowell, Tampa, El Paso, Houston, and elsewhere, and he has laid out a plan of accounting and auditing for these corporations that has proven to be eminently satisfactory. Being equipped by experience in the management of precisely the lines of development that are now needed in the Philippines, he goes to his new work with practical ideas as to how roads, railways, and power plants can be built and operated to the benefit of the country.

ANNOUNCEMENT
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725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.
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Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere; $25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; worth twice the price
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
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Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4 00 half dozen up.
Ladies's Silver Watches, $4 and $5;

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TAUGHT BOYS TO SMOKE.

Schoolmasters in England Gave Instructions in Use of Pipe and Tobacco 100 Years Ago.

At first sight the recent agitation for legislation to prevent the sale of tobacco to boys seems to show a state of affairs previously unknown. That such is not the case, however, is shown by a story of the closing years of the seventeenth century as related by De Rochefort, the French traveler, says the New York Herald.

During his visit to Worcester, England, he records, he was asked by his guide if it was the custom in France, as in England, that when children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books their pipes and tobacco, and that, at a stated hour, the master smoked with them, "teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco." There is ample corroboration that this is no mere idle tale.

What may be called the golden age of smoking was reached in the reign of Queen Anne. For over a century the use of tobacco had gradually but steadily increased in popularity amongst the people of England. From the end of Queen Anne's reign until the last 30 years or so the practice of snuffing the herb usurped the place of the pipe among the cultured, though smoking never lost its hold upon the working classes.

The Milky Way.

An investigation at Harvard college observatory has shown that the Milky Way has about twice as many stars as any other equal area of the sky. This ratio does not increase for faint stars down to the twelfth magnitude, but the proportion of stars of any given magnitude is the same as in other regions. The Milky Way covers about one-third of the sky, containing about one-half of the stars. About 10,000 stars are of magnitude 6.6, or brighter, 100,000 of magnitude 8.7, 1,000,000 of magnitude 11, and 2,000,000 of magnitude 11.9, while it is thought—but not certainly known—that about 18,000,000 stars are visible in a telescope of 15 inches aperture, that is, down to about the fifteenth magnitude. There is no evidence of any limit to the faintness of the stars, although the proportionate increase becomes less for each successive magnitude.

Westrumite.

Westrumite, the invention of Herr van Westrum, is a mixture of oil, which may be diluted as desired, and sprinkled over a road with an ordinary watering cart. The water evaporates, leaving the Westrumite as a moist film, which absolutely prevents the rising of dust. Tested in London on a dry roadway where every vehicle raised clouds of dust, the material so affected the surface that several automobiles at high speed raised no dust whatever

NO "DAY OFF" FOR A JUDGE.

Barristers in Great Britain Can Apply for Injunctions at Any Time and Place.

Illustrating the proposition that a judge never puts aside his judgeship, the Westminster Gazette has the following:

"Yesterday Mr. Justice Bucknill was surprised on the links by a barrister who presented an urgent request for a certain injunction. His lordship suspended his game, and after due consideration of the facts made the order, which was at once telegraphed to Cardiff, and no doubt took effect the same afternoon.

"On another occasion a barrister on a similar quest is rumored to have found his quarry bathing at Brighton. With a commendable devotion to his client's interests, he hired the next bathing machine and rapidly joined the judge in the water. The judge's surprise at being suddenly accosted in the well-known formula, 'I have an application to make, my lord, in a very urgent matter,' may be imagined. The law sometimes atones for its proverbial delay by these lightning injunctions."

FORT SCHLOSSER.

Old Stone Chimney Stands as a Reminder That English Once Held City of Detroit.

As we enter the suburbs of Niagara Falls, writes Eben P. Dorr, in Four-Track News, on the left, now nestling amongst huge brick factories, is the picturesque stone chimney known as "Fort Schlosser." This old stack, which has been spared in the march of improvements, has weathered many seasons since its capacious flue drew the sparks from Joncaire's hearth in the days of the French occupation. Standing at the head of the old portage around the falls, the Joncaire house was a landmark of importance in the early settlement of the frontier. Several buildings have been located here. The chimney, of substantial limestone masonry, remains a mute witness of the onward sweep of civilization, and the vast changes of two centuries in the environment of the cataract. The English, in 1760, erected a stockade here, and named it "Fort Schlosser," in honor of the officer in command.

TELEPHONE.

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Specially for medicne and family use

OLD ORD and TREMONT, Pure Ry Whiskies.

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DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortez and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

VALUE OF A GOOD YAWN.

Medical Men Declare It Relaxes Tense Nerves and Contracted Muscles—Rests the Whole Body.

Yawning is not at all times an indication of a feeling of laziness. More frequently it is an evidence that certain muscles have been overstrained and require rest. Medical men aver that a yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy, also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it, because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth, if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide, and make yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired, and see what it will do for you.

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PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *11.00 a.m., *3.45p. m., and 1.00 night.

COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p. m.

WINCHESTER *8.35 a. m., †4.15, $5.30 p. m.

LURAY, †4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.20, $8.30, †12.00 noon, *5.20, p. m.

FREDERICK, †8.35, $9.15, †11.00, a. m., †4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGERSTOWN, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p.

BOYD and way points, †8.35, $9.15 a. m., $1.15 †4.30, †5.30, $10.15, 11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, $9.15 a. m., †12.20, $1.15, †3.30, †4.30, †5.30, *7.05, 7.20 $10.15, †11.30 p. m.

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AMERICAN RAILROAD SPEED.

Average Largely in Excess of All European Roads — Statement Proved by Expert's Figures.

George P. Punil, a railway expert, has prepared statistics showing that the speed in actual running of American railroad trains is higher than that of the trains of European roads. The average speed of 55 trains between Jersey City and Philadelphia is 43.52 miles an hour; 30 trains between New York and Buffalo, 39.46; three trains between Buffalo and St. Louis, 38.78; 21 trains from New York to Boston, 39.06; ten trains from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 37.12. The average speed of trains from Leipsic to Hamburg is 39.46; from Bremen to Nuremburg, 38.61; from Munich to Frankfort, 34.41.

The speed of fast expresses is highest over the Reading and Pennsylvania from Atlantic City to Camden, 67.66 and 66.9 respectively. The Mediterranean express from Paris has a speed of 59.72; the Empire state express, 54.40; the Hamburg express, the Edinborough express, the Plymouth express and the Twentieth Century limited come in order. The fastest express to St. Petersburg, from Ostend, has an average speed of 35.30; the express from Paris to Madrid runs 33.70; the California limited, of the Atchison, 32.79, and the Overland limited, of the Northwestern and Union Pacific, 32.32.

By Miss May Clematis.

Some girls are too fresh.

Do not go alone on excursions.

Every girl should protect herself.

Do not express too much anxiety.

Do not expect to please everybody.

Courtship is of short duration now.

Never introduce yourself to a male.

Do not imagine that you are pretty.

It is in bad taste to admire yourself.

Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.

Independence in a girl wi' emand respect.

S. T. You must be able to protect yourself.

Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.

Self pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.

When your conscience is right, you need not fear.

Always be on time when you intend to attend church.

What will please some people will not satisfy others.

The honeymoon lasts three days only and hardly that.

O. T. Dresses have been quite pretty this summer.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you,

Everything that becomes other people may not become you.

He will not respect you, neither should you ask to be introduced.

Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.

Nellie. Deception is very often prevalent in a fickled minded girl,

Norah. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.

Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.

No lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his mouth.

Miss E, You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of fidelity.

Be what you are and do not ever attempt to make of yourself something else.

Your good senses will teach you whether you are respected by your male escort.

Always keep one thing in view and that is always keep the gossipers tongue quiet.

A good house wife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.

Miss O. Do not believe everything that is said to you. It is well to weigh well, everything.

Sadie. Do not imagine that your place cannot be filled by another. Girls are often of this opinion.

Bessie. Be contented and you will succeed. There are times in ones life that acts become bunglesome.

Miss R. M. Flashy dressing will become some people but what ones thoughts are is another question.

Etta. Friendship can be alianated by coolness and indifference. Some people cannot appreciate true friendship.

Miss T. M. You cannot expect to hold your friends by deception. This suggestion was given to you some time ago.

Ida. How can you expect to demand respect if you do not conduct yourself properly. You ask for advice. Be wise and let your actions and conduct show what you are.

I. M. All work is honorable, and you should never be to proud to do honorable work. Protect your honor no matter where you may be or what you may be doing.

Miss M. You doubt yourself, hence you cannot trust others. You must have confidence in some body. Never come to a conclusion until you are thoroughly convinced, Do not suspicion a friend without cause.

J. A. Take life as yeu find it. It is what you make it any way. There are people who believe that goodness is in excessive praying. Many hypocrites pray with no meaning or sincerity.

Izzie. Be thoroughly convinced that you have selected the proper person before you give the final yes. It is a life time companionship. Divorces are numerous. Do not marry for the name. If your condition is to be improved and your companion the proper person, marry.

L. E. You are going away for the summer. You want to know what is the best to do. It is better for you to go to some quiet country place and rest up. cannot afford to participate the hieties of life if you expect to resume school work in the fall. Your alth will not permit you Take a geo est.

CRAZED BY DESERT TRIP.

Tradesman Who Undertook Task of Walking from 'Frisco to Los Angeles Becomes Mental Wreck.

Should Louis Knittle, at present of Los Angeles, Cal., ever decide to return to San Francisco it will no doubt be on a railroad train and not on foot. His experiences in trying to get to Los Angeles from the north by the latter mode resulted in his being brought before Judge Ewing and the medical board on the charge of being an insane person.

Knittle is a tailor by trade. He wanted to come to Los Angeles, but did not have the railroad fare. He therefore decided to walk. He had little trouble in getting as far as Visalia, where he obtained work and recuperated.

Then he started out to cross the desert. He told the court that his mind is more or less a blank regarding that portion of his journey. He took a little food with him when he started out, and he managed to get a little water here and there, but he had simply staggered on as one in a dreadful dream. In this condition he finally reached Lancaster, the principal town in the Antelope valley. Then he knew no more until he found himself in the county jail in Los Angeles.

He was brought here by the constable of Lancaster in a demented condition, but rest and good care gradually restored his reason. After hearing his story the medical board decided that there was no ground for his further detention and he was discharged.

IS BOUND TO DIE POOR.

Aged New Bedford, Mass., Miser Gives Away Property—Many Willing to Receive It.

Clark Ridley, of New Bedford, Mass., who describes himself as "a miser," has announced to his friends that he will give away all of his property before his death. Like Andrew Carnegie, he has reached the conclusion that it is a disgrace to die rich.

Ridley owns six or seven houses and is reputed to be worth $15,000. He is 85 years old. He has worked hard all his life and until this winter lived in a little cabin partly underground and hoarded his money.

Thus far Ridley has given away three houses and lots. The first, comprising a house and lot in Campbell street, was given to Catherine M. Ashley; the second, a house and lot in Shawmut avenue, went to Mrs. Laura Tripp, and a house and lot in Robeson street was given to Charles G. Allen.

News of his action in giving away his property spread and there was such a throng of people surrounding his home, waiting to put in an application for a share of the property that a policeman was required to keep the crowd away. Agents of local charitable societies were on hand with the rest.

The aged giver of buildings is not related to his beneficiaries, and has no relatives in New Bedford. He has two sisters living in Maine and one in Sacramento, Cal.

GETS VALUABLE PATENT.

Johns Hopkins Professor Secures Color Picture Rights After Long Investigation by Government.

Dr. Robert W. Wood, professor of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins university, announces that he has been granted a patent covering all rights to the fundamental invention of the process of color photography by means of Rowland's spectroscopic diffraction grating. The patent office has been five years investigating his claims to ascertain the rights of the process to an exclusive patent and protection which this affords all processes based upon it. The patent will protect his rights upon the derivative inventions.

The process at present is valuable from an academic standpoint. The photographs cannot be made on paper, but only upon glass slides, and a special viewing apparatus or electric lantern upon a screen must be used to get the optical results. By employing the diffraction grating the colored screens and pigments necessary in all other processes can be eliminated from the finished picture and duplicates can be made as easily as blue prints are struck off from an ordinary negative.

CORSET CAUSE OF CANCER.

Friction on Chest Muscles Held Responsible for Disease in Three Cases.

Writing to the London Lancet, Dr. R. C. Lucas adds a new count to the indictment against the corset, namely, that under certain circumstances it may be responsible for cancer.

Three cases have come under the doctor's notice in which cancer in women started at a point where the edge of the corset crossed the edge of the big muscle of the chest. In describing two of them he says:

"It occurred on the right side in each case and in women whose occupation led them to undue use of the right arm, and, in consequence, to excessive friction of the upper edges of the corset. Friction of the corset at this spot is, therefore, the cause of the cancerous process developing in this situation, and, to express the fact, I have given it the name of corset cancer."

Tariff on Wireless Telegrams.

A royal decree just signed by the Italian king approves the new tariff for Marconi wireless telegrams. The cost from Italy to America is fixed at 12½ cents a word.

FOR BRAIN TROUBLE.

USES TO WHICH NEW N-RAYS CAN BE PUT.

Edinburgh Dector Investigating Discovery of M. Blondelot—Rays Emitted from Various Parts of the Body.

Since M. Blondelot's discovery of N-rays the scientific papers of England and France have teemed with discussion. It has even been asserted as a result of repeated and careful experiments that the rays do not exist, but MM. Blondelot and Charpentier have meanwhile been steadily accumulating facts which have placed beyond question the fact that the discovery is a valuable contribution to science.

The rays are now proved to be nothing more nor less than part of the invisible spectrum of sunlight, a little more ultra than ultra-violet rays. They are somewhere between heat and electric rays, slower than rays of radiant heat, and faster than Hertzian waves. They can pass through aluminum, as sunlight through a glass, and can be focused by an aluminum lens. These rays traverse lead, tinfoil, platinum and copper without difficulty, and do not require complicated apparatus as the Roentgen rays.

They stream from an ordinary incandescent gas lamp. More remarkable still, they can be spontaneously produced from a number of substances such as wood or glass when twisted or subjected to pressure. Untempered steel does not produce the rays, but tempered steel continually emits them. Time has no effect, knives tempered over 1,000 years emitting as freely as steel tempered yesterday. When thrown directly and solely upon the eye, they enable it to see in a darkened room objects which had previously been invisible.

Prof. Charpentier discovered that the human body emits the rays in quantities proportionate to the activity of that part of the body whence they come. He has also proved that they are emitted from the speech-centers of the brain whenever a person speaks. When the speaker emits rays they vary according to the pitch of the note.

Dr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, has taken up the subject. He expects that when it is known exactly what rays come from various parts of the brain in normal conditions it will be possible to use variations of quantity and quality as a means of detecting the injury or disease of different parts of the brain. The Roentgen rays are not used so much for brain troubles, because they do not cast appreciable shadows except of the bones.

M. Blondelot has more recently discovered more rays, not unlike the N, which increased the power of vision, smelling and hearing. The new rays diminish the activity of the senses.

DISCOVERS A LOST ART.

Young Genius of Buffalo Attracts Attention of Noted Scientists by Finding Method of Tempering Copper.

Buffalo has a struggling young genius who expects some day to be numbered among the men of wealth and prominence of the country. He is Frank McCroy, who, though barely of age, has been able to exercise his inventive skill to such an extent that he has already attracted the attention of some of the noted scientists connected with the government at Washington.

Young McCroy bases his hope of wooing fickle fortune and incidentally having a tablet in the "hall of fame" on his discovery of what is considered one of the lost arts. It is that of tempering copper. He has already given practical demonstration of his discovery, and those who have witnessed the tests have pronounced them nothing short of marvelous.

McCroy came to this city from Hallstead, Pa. Soon after he had made his discovery Representative Dubois, of Great Bend, Pa., became interested in the young genius and sent him to Washington, where he gave experiments at the navy department. They were all successful. The young man received offers at the time from persons who wanted to buy his secret, but he decided to wait until he was of age. He was 21 years old a few months ago.

NO DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

Appraisers Make Important Decision as to Paper Stock—Ruling Result of Protest.

Another pulp decision of interest to paper manufacturers has been handed down by the board of United States general appraisers, which declares that rossed pulp wood is free of duty as paper stock. This case has involved more labor than any other that has come before the board for a long time, on account of the bitter fight made by the paper manufacturing companies which have rossing plants in the United States to keep out the Canadian rossed wood.

Rossed pulp wood is spruce or poplar, cut into logs about two feet long, and with the bark and roughness removed by a mechanical process called rossing. This is done in Canada for economy in transportation, and the logs in this condition are ready to go direct into the grinders.

Acting under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, the customs officials have been until the present time classifying the wood as "blocks or sticks, rough hewn," at 20 per cent. The new ruling was secured upon a protest from a Vermont manufacturer.

Other Alphabetical Rays.

With the X-rays and N-rays discovered, says the Chicago Daily News, the scientists can proceed at their leisure to fill in the other rays from A to Z.

HAS ARTIFICIAL FEET

PENNSYLVANIA DOCTOR LEARNING TO WALK AGAIN.

Was Victim of a Railroad Accident at Ardmore Last December—Romance in Connection with Case Is Spoiled.

Crippled, but cheerful, and using two artificial feet as a means of locomotion, Dr. George I. MacLeod, athlete and surgeon, who was the victim of a railroad accident at his home, Ardmore, Pa., nine miles from Philadelphia, walked on the street with the aid of a cane the other day and received the congratulations of his friends.

It was found necessary to amputate both feet, and when the limbs healed artificial members were fitted, and with these and two crutches the doctor began to learn to walk all over again.

The accident occurred on the platform of the Ardmore station, on December 16 last. The doctor was knocked down by a Pennsylvania railroad train and his feet crushed. On the platform of a drawing-room car stood Miss Nancy Allen, the daughter of Rev. George P. Allen, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal church, at Ardmore. Instead of fainting at the horrifying sight, Miss Allen went promptly to the aid of the injured man and tore off the greater portion of a white skirt, which she fashioned into bandages for the wounds until medical assistance came.

At the time of the accident, when the young woman's attention to the injured man attracted much notice, rumor had it that the couple were engaged. This report has been revived within the last few days, but it was denied emphatically by Rev. Dr. Allen and Mrs. Allen.

Dr. MacLeod has aided his physicians and nurses in every way during the progress of his convalescence, and has proved a model patient. The artificial feet, which he uses with great skill now, were fashioned with the greatest care, and Dr. MacLeod has only a slight limp when walking with a cane. He discarded his crutches several weeks ago.

While he was still confined to the house the doctor diligently practiced all the forms of indoor exercise which were possible to one in his condition, and he has kept himself in the finest physical condition.

TO MAKE DESERT BLOOM.

Project of Government to Irrigate Barren Lands of California—Will Affect 1,200,000 Acres.

The senate committee on irrigation the other day gave a hearing to A. H. Heber, president of the California Development company, which is taking water from the Colorado river for the irrigation of land in the California desert. He advocated a bill pending before congress, declaring the use of the river for irrigation to be more important and valuable than its use for navigation. The Gadsden treaty with Mexico provides that the navigability of the river shall be unimpaired, and it is now feared that the colonization of the desert will be impeded through the probable protest of Mexico against the diversion of water for irrigation.

The government reclamation service contemplates the construction of an immense irrigation system in the Colorado desert in California, including the lands now supplied by the California Development company. The interior department, therefore, is opposed to the Heber bill and advocates the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of his system as the nucleus of the larger government project. It is estimated that the government system will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. The Heber system proposes to irrigate 600,000 acres. About 100,000 acres are now irrigated, and a colony of 10,000 people has sprung up.

GERMAN YOUTHS SICKLY.

Startling Increase of Heart Disease Reported by Doctors of the Empire.

The "flower of the German kingdom," as depicted by the kaiser, apparently has ceased to bloom. The army doctors note a startling increase of heart disease among German youths.

During the years 1881 to 1886 1.5 of 1,000 of the young men presenting themselves for military service were found to be suffering from heart disease, whereas in 1898 the proportion had risen to 14 out of 1,000.

As a result of an exhaustive investigation of the subject, the authorities have come to the conclusion that, while the enormous increase is due partly to the prevalence of influenza epidemics, it is chiefly a symptom of the degeneration of the youth of the present day.

A Pharmaceutical Jest.

Farmers' bulletin No. 188, issued by the United States department of agriculture, concerns the weeds used in medicine. By a singular oversight, widow's weeds (unoff.) are omitted, remarks the American Druggist, although their powerful intoxicant influence and effect as a cardiac stimulant have long been recognized.

The Only Explanation.

Until 1895 novel-writing was not regarded as a respectable profession in Japan, but authors of fiction now command respect in that country, and are on the high road to prosperity. Perhaps, remarks the Chicago Chronicle, the historical novel has not yet reached the land of the mikado.

-Hair Restorer

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

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Proprietor.

IN THE EAST.

Corean commerce amounts to about $15,000,000 per annum, the imports being double the exports.

A Japanese poem is generally limited to five lines, containing five, seven, five, seven, and seven syllables.

Japan was the last nation to enter the circle of world powers, but her emperor's pedigree makes the pedigrees of other sovereigns look shabby. He is the one hundred and twenty-second in unbroken, direct descent, the founder of his house being contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 666 B. C.

Manchuria will be a successful competitor for the flour trade of the orient. The land is very fertile; there is cheap coal for the millers; the subsidized ships will make low rates and farmers are satisfied with 20 to 30 Mexican cents a day. The necessities of the rural people are few. The men, women and children labor in the fields and maintain a cheap, lowly life, living in mud houses and sleeping on mud beds. The entire household furniture and outfit is no greater than could be carried in a single wheelbarrow.

PATENT LAW.

A patent for a device, which states that a part is preferably made of a stated material, is not rendered invalid by the fact that when such part is made of a certain other material the device is inoperative.

Equity is without jurisdiction of a suit for infringement, where prior to its commencement defendant had ceased to infringe and was at that time neither threatening nor intending to continue infringement.

The fact that an invention constitutes an important and desirable improvement in an art, in the development of which many inventors have participated without making such improvement, affords persuasive evidence of patentability.

MIGRATE LIKE THE BIRDS.

Educational Institution in the North Allows Its Students to Study in the Sunny South.

Competition is so keen and educational opportunities so numerous that all sorts of inducements are held out by the various institutions to win students to their respective ranks, but it has remained for one of the foremost universities of the north to formula a plan whereby students may work under continually sunny conditions, says the New York Herald.

Under this system students may receive credit for work accomplished in a small institution in the far south, the same as if done in the large northern university. So that a student matriculating in the fall quarter in the north may spend the winter quarter in the sunny south and then return for the spring quarter to the north, migrating with the birds, as it were.

The same method holds with some of the instructors. Even the catalogue of the southern university advises students to furnish themselves with fishing tackle and guns, as outdooor sports are most heartily encouraged. Is not this making education come easy?

NUGGETS FROM GEORGIA.

Heaven is not so high but a little child can tiptoe and reach it.

Any fool in the country can look wise, but he won't set the river on fire with his wisdom.

Misery likes company, but you needn't feel sociable when you see her coming.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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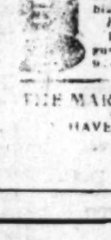

WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored as a rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 10 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

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The Bee Printing Co.

His Remedy.

Johnny—Ma, aren't they using kerosene oil to get rid of the mosquitoes?

Mamma—Yes; I believe so.

Johnny—I wonder why they don't give them castor oil?—Puck.

Off on a Bender.

Officer—I suppose you gents are on pleasure bent.

The Gents—Not exactly; but we have a—hic—leaning that way.—Harvard Lampoon.

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NEW ZEALAND'S RABBITS.

Formerly a Pest, Now a Source of Revenue—$805,000 Worth Shipped Last Year.

Rabbits, which have been the pest of Australia and New Zealand for many years, have now become a source of large revenue. Frozen rabbits to the value of over $805,000 were exported from Victoria, New Zealand, last year, in addition to $70,000 worth of preserved rabbits. This business is daily increasing. Now that the trapping industry is such an important one, employing as it does several thousand hands, and is largely effective in keeping the rabbit pest in check, the chances are that the methods of compulsory suppression now enforced on landholders will at least be moderated by the government.

The rabbits in Australia and New Zealand were originally shipped from England, and it is almost impossible to keep them out of the cattle ranches. Fences have been built around these vast stations with a wire netting sunk 18 inches below the surface to prevent the rabbits from getting inside, but as soon as grass becomes short on the outside, "Mr. Bunnie" will burrow under the wire netting and eat up the grass on the inside.

Rabbits in this country rarely burrow, but are to be found in stumps of trees and under fallen timber. In and about Chicago, where land is divided for building purposes, rabbits make their homes under the wooden sidewalks, and can be easily turned out by a good dog. Such, however, is not the habit of the Australian pest.

A Merry Round.

There's a merry sound of music in the raindrops on the shed,
Like the angels was a-peltin' us with blossoms overhead,
An' the mistletoe is hangin' near the holly berries red,
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Come in from the weather where the fire cracks an' glows,
An' the blue smoke up the chimney in a windy frolic goes,
An' Pleasure like a river with a sunny ripple flows!—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

Oh, life is worth the living, though the year is gray and cold,
The song is sweet in singin', an' the merry tale is told,
An' take of joy full measure—all the arms of you can hold—
Hands round the frosty winter morning!

—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

VERY LOW RATES

TO

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

VIA

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis will be placed on sale by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on April 25, as follows;

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $33.60 from Washington.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.00 from Washington.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $23 00 from Washington.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION tickets will be sold on May 17, and on other dates to be announced later, good going in day coaches only, on special coach trains or in caaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $17.00 from Washington.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS. either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed a Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park and Oakland within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed to St. Louis on all one-way and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Magnificient coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Wonderful Catch of Fish.

One of the most phenomenal catches of fish on record has just been made at Oceanside, Los Angeles, Cal. T. J. McGarvin and three assistants ran their seine through the surf and then were unable to pull it in, owing to the enormous amount of fish they had taken. A team of horses was sent for and attached, and still the catch could not be landed. A second team was procured and the united effort of men and teams drew the wonderful catch to the shore. Most of the fish were of the kinds known as yellowfin croakers and blackfin croakers, fish about 18 inches in length and weighing eight or ten pounds each. It was found when the fish were made ready for market that there were 15 tons of them. Nine tons were shipped to Los Angeles and the remainder were dried at the fish drying works there.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

By the will of the late Mrs. Abigail Olney the Olney art collection goes to Oberlin college.

In English schools three hours a week are given to needlework; in New York schools but one.

W. R. Brickerhoff and E. E. Tyzzer of the Harvard medical school have gone to the Philippines to make a study of the diseases of the islands.

Prof. Benjamin F. Clarke, of Brown university, was given a loving cup recently by his colleagues in the faculty in recognition of the completion of 40 years of service by him to the university. He has been the senior actice member of the faculty since 1892.

H. C. Henley, chief of the St. Louis fire prevention bureau, has been appointed a lecturer on insurance at Yale. The position is an honorary one, carrying no salary, and the incumbent is not expected to deliver more than one lecture a year before the insurance classes.

THE LAW AS LAID DOWN.

A statute requiring the weekly payment of wages is held, in Republic Iron & Steel company vs. state (Ind.), 62 L. R. A. 136, to deprive citizens of their liberty and property without due process of law, by interfering with the liberty of contract.

The purpose for which a union passenger station is located is held in Sears vs. Boston street commissioners (Mass.), 62, L. R. A. 144, to be sufficiently public to authorize special assessments upon property thereby benefited for the cost of the improvement in street made necessary by such location.

A keeper of bees who locates their hives within a few feet of a post which he has fixed for fastening horses to, when he knows that they are prone to attack perspiring horses, is held, in Parson vs. Manser (Iowa), 62 L. R. A. 132, to be properly found guilty of negligence. The other cases as to liability of owner of bees for injuries done by them are collected in a note to this case.

The prohibition against the sale within the state of adulterated food products is held, in Crossman vs. Lurman, Adv. Sheets U. S. 1904, 234, as applied to food product imported into the United States through the channels of foreign commerce, not to violate the commerce clause of the federal constitution, but to be a valid exercise of the police power of the state legislature for the benefit of its people in the prevention of deception and fraud.

A FORTUNE FOR PROPHETS

Senator Bard Wants Government to Give $150,000 to Successful Weather Predictors.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Anyone who can find out what causes the weather, and apply his knowledge to forecasting what the weather will be for 30 days at a time, can get $150,000 from the United States government, if a bill introduced by Senator Bard, of California, becomes a law. This bill offers $150,000 in two prizes, one of $100,000 and the other of $50,000, for the discovery of the physical basis of meteorology.

Even government weather experts admit that they do not know what causes

HON. THOMAS R. BARD.
(California Senator Who Is the Friend of Weather Sharps.)

the weather. They can tell with some accuracy what the weather will be for 24 hours, because they can find out certain things about the weather conditions surrounding points for which predictions are made, but they can't say what is going to happen next.

There are scientists in Washington who believe that there is a fixed basis of the weather, and that once this basis is discovered, it will be possible, say on May 1, to predict exactly what the weather will be for every day that month, including rainfall, temperature, and all other things necessary to be known for the benefit of agriculture, horticulture or commerce.

These scientists have consulted with Senator Bard, and the result is this bill, which provides that the president shall appoint three men as a board of meteorology, to be selected from expert meteorologists nominated from or by Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford and Chicago universities.

The board will conduct the contest for the prizes. The prize of $100,000 will go to the person who produces the best results as to temperature, which shall include the discovery of the physical basis of meteorology and the best system of forecasting temperature. The prize of $50,000 will go to the best discovery in predicting rainfall.

This is not to be a guessing match, because each contestant must select three different localities of varying climates, and predict the exact weather that will visit these three localities every day, making his predictions for 30 days in advance, and keeping them up for six consecutive months. Then the contestant must go before the board and tell how he did it. His explanation must be upon scientific principles, or the experts will not award the prize to him.

TOLD ABOUT MISS LEITER.

Rumor Has It That Former Chicago Belle Is Engaged to Marry Lord Kitchener.

Chicago Special.

Is Daisy Leiter, of Chicago, to become Lady Kitchener? This is the society rumor that is heard in Chicago, London and several European capitals. In St. Petersburg the report has gained such credence that it is understood that the famous African conqueror and the Chicago woman had already been married, making Lord Kitch-

MISS DAISY LEITER.
(American Heiress Said to Be Engaged to Lord Kitchener.)

ener brother-in-law to Lord Curzon, viceroy of India.

Since Kitchener won fame as a leader in Egypt, South Africa and India, his name has repeatedly been connected with that of famous women, actresses, heiresses, and other women of note, while Miss Leiter has been similarly favored with reported engagements.

The Nove Vremya, St. Petersburg's leading organ, in commenting on the rumored engagement, which the writer evidently thought had reached the marriage stage, says:

"Two American millionaires have changed the destinies of India. Since Lord Curzon became Lord Kitchener's brother-in-law, their personalities seem to have been merged. Curzon spoke with the words of Kitchener on the glacis theory, and Kitchener adopted the policy of Curzon in sending an alleged diplomatic mission into Thibet."

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UNDER THE STUDY LAMP.

Jules Verne announces that he is not blind, ill and penniless. On the contrary, he is in receipt of a good income and enjoys life.

Mark Twain is at work on a new novel, which was begun many years ago and laid aside. Now that he is in Italy, with more leisure and less liability to interruption, he has gone to work systematically to complete it.

At the close of the recent exhibition of fine book-bindings and rare works of the bookbinder's art, in the library of Columbia university, Mr. S. P. Avery, owner of the exhibits, presented to the library all the books descriptive of bookbinding, to the number of 120.

I am beginning to believe, writes Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine, that there is something in the theory of my multiplicity, or that, at least, I have several doubles. Writers in prose and verse bearing my baptismal name and surname are thick upon the ground. A lady signing herself "Your loving little friend Louis ——" has written to remind me of the dear old days when she and I wandered on summer eves in the sylvan shades of Hyde Park, while I recited my own poems. The passages quoted are certainly not from my humble pen, so it must be one of the other Andrews who plays the idyllic shepherd in Hyde Park.

HUBBY'S HAIR FOR PILLOWS

Wife of Distinguished French Scientist Shears Spouse's Locks and Stuffs Cushions with Them.

Mrs. Flammarion, wife of the distinguished French scientist, never allows anyone to cut her husband's hair but herself, and she uses the shorn locks for pillows. Her home on Rue de Cassini is filled with cushions stuffed with such clippings. Telescopes, heliometers, sextants and other astronomical instruments are scattered all about among them.

The Flammarions were married 30 years ago, taking their bridal tour in a balloon. In all the time since then his wife has been a veritable helpmate to her husband. She not only makes observations and calculations, but measures the distance of stars for him. At the Observatory of Juvisy, which she helped him establish, she made studies of the planet Mars. Mrs. Curie's collaboration with her husband in the discovery of radium and other scientific work is well known.

Mrs. Berthelot, though not an active participant in her spouse's chemical experiments, is a highly cultivated woman of exalted character, whose ambition is to make the home a happy one. The Becquerels are admirably mated, too.

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SENATORS FROM KANSAS.

Hoodoo Which Seems to Attach to Line of "Fated Succession"—Bad Luck Follows Them.

John T. Ingalls' "fated succession" is vividly recalled to mind by the present trouble in which Senator Burton finds himself. The brilliant Atchison statesman so designated the line of Kansas United States senators that started out with Gen. James H. Lane.

Those in the "fated succession," says the Topeka Capital, were James H. Lane, Edward G. Ross, Robert Crozier, Alexander Caldwell, James M. Harvey, Preston B. Plumb, Bishop K. Perkins, John Martin, Lucien Baker and the present Senator J. Ralph Burton. Lane committed suicide. Ross committed political suicide by voting against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and was driven out of his party. Crozier, who served about a year by appointment, died without leaving a single mark by which his brief senatorial career can be remembered. Caldwell resigned after two years' service to escape investigation.

Harvey, although he had been governor of his state and had made a fairly good reputation as such, made a very insignificant senator, and was, after three years' service, defeated for reelection and dropped out of political life. Plumb died in office at Washington. Perkins served a brief term by appointment and is scarcely remembered as a senator. Martin served two years, and left the senate poorer in purse and with less prestige than he possessed when he went in. Baker was almost a total failure, and his crushing defeat for reelection at the hands of Burton is still warm in the memory of the people of Kansas.

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STATE AND CITY TOPICS.

Out of the 92 candy samples examined by the Massacusetts board of health, 18 were colored with deadly lead chromate.

It is said that there are in New York city not fewer than 300 fortune tellers who have developed several degrees of imposition.

Minnesota will establish a sanatorium to which county commissioners may send free indigent persons suffering from incipient consumption.

The contemplated Broadway-Courtland skyscraper, which will have almost double the number of stories in any existing New York edifice, will be 615 feet high.